PART FIRST. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART FIRST.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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EACH DAY SOME HAPPY Thought in Silk is added making the Silk Store more complete. The health of our silk business appears in the steady and stalwart growth of the sales.

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VICTOR BICYCLE, 101 Calhoun St.

V. - GUTERMUTH'S EXCLUSIVE Cloak House —IS THE— Place to Find--- Stylish Wraps —AT— PRICES POSITIVELY LOWER Than Ever Offered in the city.

—It is not the— Large Profit —We are after,— —It is the— Quick Sales —AND— Lots of Them That Satisfies Us.

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We carry the most complete line of— WORSTEDS, CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES AND TWILLS, In the City.

Black and Blue Cheviots, at $20.00, $25.00 and $28.00.

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Special line of fine imported goods, direct from London, at prices that will astonish all.

Examine our stock before you buy.

J. G. THIEME & SON, Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

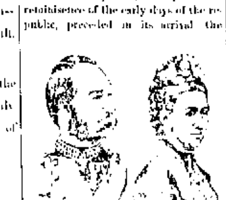
IN CHICAGO.

President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua Arrive.

Both Distinguished Personages Given a Royal Reception—Cleveland Accepts a Badge.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The gates of the World's Fair city were opened wide this morning to receive the advance guard of the distinguished visitors from far and near, who, on Monday next, will dignify by their presence the formal dedication of the World's Columbian exposition.

Appropriately enough it was the ducal descendant of the great discoverer that led the triumphal march of the nations of the earth. It is true that the liberty bell, that grand old reminiscence of the early days of the republic, preceded in its arrival the



DUKE AND DUCHESS.

coming of the representatives of the Spanish nation by a few hours, but its formal entry into the city was deferred until this afternoon, when the business of the day had far enough advanced to enable millionaires and wage workers alike to turn out and uncover in the presence of the visitor from the Quaker City.

Little of pomp and ceremony marked the reception of the Duke of Veragua and his party, but there was a true heartiness and earnestness about the welcome that made him feel at once that he was at home and in the house of his friends.

Long before the hour scheduled for the arrival of the ducal train at the Indiana-Illinois borders, the reception committee from this city was in waiting at Grand Crossing. They had got fen up with the lark, and 7 o'clock saw the special car flying onward on the Pennsylvania road to meet the incoming train. In the party were W. E. Curtis, representing the department of state; Senor E. Dupuy de Lome, commissioner-general from Spain to the exposition; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Spanish consul in this city; President T. W. Palmer and President H. N. Higginbotham, representing respectively the national committee and the local directory, and one representative each of the federal, state and city government, and the citizens' committee of reception.

The second section of the Columbian express and to which the special car Amphion, in which the distinguished foreigners were quartered, reached Grand Crossing shortly after 9 o'clock. There was a stop of a moment to enable the reception committee to get aboard and then the engineer opened the throttle and the train sped like lightnings towards Chicago.

The meeting between the world's fair representatives and the duke's party was entirely informal, the official welcome being reserved until the city was actually reached. Consul Taylor did the introductory honors, and the party settled back in their seats and chatted on everything in general and nothing in particular.

The duke was especially enthusiastic regarding the evidences of industry and prosperity that he had observed on every hand in his trip across the first half of what he repeatedly referred to as "this great and wonderful country," and expressed a wish that his arrangements would permit of his seeing a great deal more of it than it would be possible in the time that remained before his departure for home.

The train reached the union depot at 10.15, to the moment, and a large crowd greeted its arrival. When the ducal party had alighted from the train President Palmer extended his hand and again grasping that of the duke formally welcomed him to the world's fair and the world's fair city.

The duke kept a tight hold of the ex-senator's hand during the few moments occupied by the address, and then wringing it heartily, expressed in a few chosen words the honor, pleasure and gratification which it gave him, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen of Spain, and a humble descendant of the discoverer, to find himself welcomed within the borders of a city, with the greatness of which he was already to a small extent familiar.

When the formalities were over the visitors and committee formed in line, the police made a pathway through the crowd and the procession passed up the big flight of steps into Canal street.

Upon reaching the Auditorium the visitors were shown to their apartments without any further formalities. The entire second floor had been reserved for their comfort and accommodation. Rooms and hallways alike were profusely decorated with flowers and plants, a thoughtfulness which gave especial gratification to the ladies of the party, and drew from them many cries and expressions of surprise and pleasure as they passed through one apartment after another.

It was 2 o'clock when Mayor Carter H. Harrison and the aldermanic committee, consisting of Aldermen M. D. Madden, chairman, and Kerr, Powers, Mahoney and McGillan, put in an appearance at the hotel. The large reception room had been reserved for the function. Outside of the committee only a few spectators were present, and the duchess and her suite watched the proceedings from the farthest end of the apartment. The mayor had intended to make the welcoming address in Spanish, but on trying a dress rehearsal last night he discovered that his knowledge of the language was hardly up to date whereupon he came to the conclusion that, after all, an English speaking city ought to receive its guests in the English tongue. When he had concluded his address, the mayor presented the duke with the freedom of the city, in the form of a series of resolutions handsomely engrossed and illuminated on parchment, together with a set of silver keys and the whole enclosed in a costly casket. The duke received it with a low bow, and speaking in English he expressed his appreciation of the honor, and the pleasure it gave him to arrive in Chicago. Then there were more welcomes, and more responses, and more introductions. After all of which the duke and his party went to dinner. The party will be permitted to remain undisturbed this evening. Tomorrow morning they will attend celebration of high pontifical mass at the Church of the Holy Name. An elaborate musical program has been arranged, and it is probable that the papal legate, Mgr. Satolli, will officiate as celebrant.

Cleveland's Reception.

Fresh from the splendors of the naval display President Cleveland was welcomed to Chicago today with the shouts of a multitude, the booming of cannon, and the hearty greetings of the official representatives of the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago.

The welcome was inaugurated away down in the sister state of Indiana, where the special train was boarded by a delegation comprising Gov. Altgeld and the members of his staff, Mayor Harrison and his cabinet, Director General Davis and Collector of the Port John M. Clark. The president, who was personally acquainted with a majority of his visitors, received them cordially.

The scenes enacted at the union depot upon the arrival of the president's party were, in the main, a repetition of that which greeted the Duke of Veragua, and his suite, only that the throng in waiting was larger, and infinitely more exuberant. It packed the public portions of the big depot from end to end. The police escort massed itself solidly on the steps while outside there was a sea of heads for a couple of blocks in either direction. President Palmer, and Vice President Peck were in waiting at the depot to express a word of greeting in behalf of the exposition, and this done the services of the escorting police were called again into requisition and a pathway was formed for the visitors from the depot to the street. The crowd had commenced to let itself loose when the first rumble of the train was heard, and they kept up the cheering almost incessantly until after the president had entered his carriage. He pleasantly responded to the cheering by repeated doffings of his hat. It was notable also that Secretary Gresham came in for a general recognition, so much so, in fact, that Secretary Carlisle was prompted to laughingly suggest that he evidently was not one of the individuals who have no honor in their own country.

The presidential procession was nearly three times as long as that which had escorted the duke, and it stretched out over several squares. President Cleveland was seated in the fifth carriage, a handsome vehicle, drawn by two white horses. Governor Altgeld sat on his right and Mayor Harrison on the opposite seat. In the sixth vehicle Vice President Stevenson had Fred W. Peck for company, while Secretary Gresham had Director General Davis all to himself. Secretary Carlisle rode with Collector Clarke, and Director Lawrence; Secretary Morton with Director Kerfoot, and Ambassador Bayard with Commissioner Bradley B. Smalley. Postmaster General Bissell rode with Alfred T. Ewing.

Carriages were provided for Major General Miles and his staff, as well as for the mayor's cabinet and the members of the city council. The procession followed the same route as that of the ducal party, except that it continued on Michigan avenue a mile to the southward and came to a full stop at the Lexington hotel. As the president's carriage passed the harbor a presidential salute was fired from the Andrew Johnson.

Ten times as many spectators had turned out as when the ducal contingent passed the same way and the enthusiasm was, if anything, twenty times as spontaneous and general. It was a strong reminder of the popular welcome that was accorded to Mr. Cleveland when he visited the city during his first administration a reception which, as he remarked to Mayor Harrison this morning, he never could forget if he wanted to.

A still greater surprise awaited him when he reached the Lexington hotel. The hot houses of the world's fair had been next door to emptied so that his pathway might be lined with flowers. He passed into the hotel between rows of shrubs with unpronounceable names, the elevator that carried him to the second floor was literally embowered with cut flowers and [illegible] of the corridor into which he stepped was banked with the gems of the conservatory, while the suite of rooms into which he was escorted were filled with a fragrance that was overpowering. There were flowers from the world's fair hotbeds, flowers from the white house conservatory, the latter having Mr. Cleveland's [illegible] in her own dainty handwriting, flowers from Detroit, from Cleveland, from Buffalo, from Albany, and from New York city.

It was flowers, flowers, nothing but flowers. And yet, even without them, the apartments would have been regarded as sumptuous in the extreme. Curtains of fine [illegible] lace and richest silk adorn the windows, lending splendor to the richness of the furnishings within. The parlor is done in light blue shading and long banners of heavy tapestry cover the walls. The balcony in the bay window which corners on Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street is filled with profusion of roses, and bright flowering peas, flanked by palms and ferns. Adjoining the parlor is a library in green and old rose, and a mounted inclosing in a massive frame, a steel engraving of Columbus at Salamanca. This opens out into a dainty little dining room, shining with dainty French China, silver, cut glass and wonder in table linen, doilies and napkins. The sleeping apartment is in white and gold, the entire suite, which is in fact the bridal chamber of the hotel and have never hitherto been occupied, is enclosed in a separate hallway with private vestibules.

Shortly after his arrival President Cleveland received the cards of an unexpected delegation. It was composed of six young girls, representing a society known as the Girls' Badge Makers Protective union, and they were anxious to present to the chief executive a badge that had been made with the artistic fingers of two of their number. It was of roan velvet, ornamented with gold bullion work. In the top was a gold bullion star in a red, white and blue rosette and below it the inscription in gold letters

"Welcome Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, world's fair city, May, 189[illegible]."

The president was nonplussed for a second when a card came up bearing the names, Ida Markey, Mollie Markey, Clara Yack, Ida Morris Lizzie Tilton and Ia Morris, and for a moment racked his brain in the vain effort to recall when and where and under what circumstances, he had made the acquaintance of half a dozen members of the feminine sex with these particular cognomens. He might have been wondering yet had not Secretary Gresham come to the rescue, and the president suggested that he would just as soon receive a delegation in the parlor as anywhere else.

Up the steps the maidens tripped, but they kind of faltered when they reached the door of the parlor, and if the door of the private vestibule had not closed behind them they would probably have scurried down stairs again as fast as their limbs could take them. They were trim maidens, decidedly attractive of face and pleasing of form.

When they entered the parlor and had been introduced singly to the president, Clara Yack looked at Mollie Markey, and Ida Morris at her sister, and all of them wished that the other one would say something. Finally Miss Ida Markey, who had originally been selected by common consent as the spokeswoman, summoned up courage enough to tell the president that the badge was the work of herself, Mollie Markey and Lizzie Tilton, and that the union, which was composed exclusively of girls, would feel honored if he would accept the badge and wear it at the dedication ceremonies, and afterwards take it back to the white house as a souvenir of the occasion, and also as a memento of the working girls of the world's fair city.

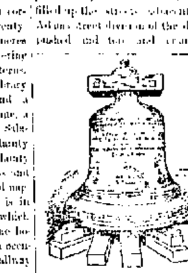
The president gracefully accepted the gift in a few well chosen sentences, and then the trim little maiden, her face suffused with blushes stepped forward and pinned it on the breast of his coat. Then they all shook hands with the president again and backed out to the elevator.

Later in the afternoon the president reviewed the procession that escorted the liberty bell to Jackson park. During his stay in Chicago Mr. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet will be attended by a special committee, composed of Perry H. Smith, jr., Frank B. Hoyne, Fred Kimball and H. E. L. Doggett. These will see to it that no would be office holders get close enough to the presidential presence to have an opportunity of pressing their claims.

LIBERTY BELL.

The people of the Quaker City would feel abundantly repaid for their courtesy and confidence that characterized and prompted their action in allowing the liberty bell to the treasures of the World's Columbian exposition, if they could but witness the scenes of enthusiasm that were manifested today and feel the inspiration of the love and veneration that has been showered on the famous old relic by the people of Chicago. Not to royalty itself, not to the greatest of the living and breathing patriots could higher honors have been paid than were accorded this afternoon by the people to a piece of metal that serves as a link between the founding of the republic and that crowning point in its career that will be reached on Monday next. Escorted through the streets by the [illegible] of the commonwealth and the mayor of the city by the members of state and municipal legislation surrounded by the display and panoply of military and citizen soldiery, [illegible] its way by the president of the United States and the descendants of Christopher Columbus, passing for miles between solid walls of patriotic citizens, men, women and children, grand old liberty bell was borne this afternoon to Jackson Park and where for months to come it will furnish the grandest [illegible] of the great [illegible] liberty that will be taught by the Columbian exposition. All last night the bell remained in the [illegible] depot under guard of the special officers of the Philadelphia police department, which accompanied it to this city, and who had been reinforced by a detail of the Chicago police.

From an early hour this morning great throngs of citizens and strangers filled up the streets adjacent to the Adams street division of the depot and pushed and tore and craned their



THE LIBERTY BELL.

necks for an opportunity of gazing in silent wonder at the relic that long years ago had rung out the announcement in merry peals that liberty, a liberty that was to be eternal, had come to the American people. Early this morning the bell, with its railing of silver, was mounted upon a handsome float.

It has been the desire of the committee on arrangements that the turnout should be a popular parade, rather than an official or military affair, that, just as liberty bell was and is the people's bell, the procession should be a procession of the people in its honor. Arrangements were therefore effected with the police authorities whereby the mass of people at the start and along the line of march could fall in at the proper time and place and take part in the ceremonial.

"Turn out, patriots," was the brief proclamation issued by Alderman Kent, the marshal of the day, and the patriots did turn out as they have not turned out for anything or for anybody for many a year, with the possible exception of the world's fair inaugural parade. During the morning the float was decorated by the Women's club of the west side. Shortly after noon the crowd in the neighborhood of the depot became so dense that it was found necessary the clear the street in order that the formation of the parade could be effected.

This was accomplished with some difficulty and loss of time, and it was not until 2 o'clock that Alderman Kent was ready to give the signal for the head of the column to move. The procession was led by a detachment of mounted police, accompanied by a band of the Second regiment, and next a platoon of police on foot. Then came the liberty bell upon its decorated float, drawn by thirteen coal black horses, the Chicago and Hussars, 100 strong, and mounted on magnificent chargers, acted as a special guard of honor to the relic. Next in line were the members of Governor Altgeld's staff and behind them the George H. Thomas cadets. Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia rode with Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and the visiting members of the city council of the Quaker City were escorted by the Chicago board of aldermen, nearly every member of that body turning out for the purpose. The Sons of Penna turned out in force, so did the world's fair commissioners and directors and representatives of a majority of the civic societies of the city, marching four abreast, brought up the rear. From the beginning to end the procession was nearly two miles in length. The Duke of Veragua and suite witnessed the procession from the balcony of the Auditorium hotel. When the float reached the Lexington hotel there was a brief halt and President Cleveland, who stood upon the roof of the veranda surrounded by the members of his cabinet, made a short address. Upon the arrival of the procession at Jackson Park it proceeded up the Fifty-seventh street avenue to the Pennsylvania state building. The formal exercises were then inaugurated. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William White Wilson and the star spangled banner was rendered by the male quartet. The duty of turning over the bell to the temporary care of Chicago and the world's fair officials devolved upon Mayor Stuart, of the Quaker City, and he performed the task in an admirable manner. Mayor Harrison responded in a speech of acceptance on behalf of Chicago President Palmer replied for the national commission, and Pres. Higinbotham for the local directory [illegible] that the treasure should be [illegible] until the close of the fair, and then returned with honor to the old independence square. Several short speeches were made by the [illegible] from Pennsylvania and then with the singing of "America" and [illegible] times three for liberty bell [illegible] the rotunda of the Pennsylvania state building.

The sister of Mrs. William Bittler has returned from California.

GUN BOAT DISABLED.

The Monterey Lying Helpless at Mare Island.

Something Wrong With Her Boilers But the Officers Will Not Divulge the Secret.

VALLEJO, Cal., April 29.—The [illegible] coast defense vessel Monterey still lies helpless in the stream below Mare Island light house. The story that she was [illegible] her propeller has been thrown aside and another is [illegible] which makes the trouble far more serious. It is said that the boilers of the great fighting machine are leaking so badly that steam cannot be kept up and that the Union Iron works, which built the vessel, has a large gang of workmen aboard her trying to patch up her weak spots. The story further goes that the Monterey was taken down the stream to the unfrequented water where she now lies so that her boilers could be tested and repaired without the facts becoming public property. Nobody is allowed to go aboard or to hold communication with the ship, but it is certain that there is something wrong with her and there is good reason to believe that the trouble is with her boilers. It is said that a board of inquiry, under orders from Secretary Herbert, will visit the Monterey today to examine her boilers and other machinery.

THE COURTS.

The Case Against Jesse France Will be Dismissed.

News in the Courts of the City Is Not of a Very Startling Character.

Coroner Harrod has returned a verdict in the case of Jesse France, who shot and killed his friend, Henry Meltheim. The verdict is that the deceased met his death by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of young France. France is still in jail and will remain a prisoner until his case is disposed of by the grand jury, which will be some time next week. He will have a hearing Monday before Mayor Zollinger and will probably be bound over to the circuit court on the charge of involuntary manslaughter, that charge having been lodged against him at the time of the arrest by Prosecuting Attorney Colerick. At his hearing by the grand jury it is thought that the charge against him will be dismissed as the shooting seems to have been the result of an accident.

The Dr. Thayer case will be heard in the circuit court on June 5.

Rosanna Waddlington has sold to Patrick E. Cox lot 1, Park Place, for $1,600, Anna W. Wehr to Samuel Frederick, lot 177, north side addition, $1,500.

James Barr, not the old livery stable man, has been accepted for treatment at the state insane asylum.

William Bohr and Minnie Thiel, Jefferson E. Sommers and Rosa E. Chapman have been licensed to wed.

Frederick Bishoff, by his next friend, William Bishoff, sues George Christian Bishoff et al, to determine title to certain personal property. T. E. Ellison is attorney.

The case of Dr. Younge was called in the circuit court yesterday afternoon. The doctor did not appear, but, through his attorney, Hon. R. C. Bell, he entered a plea of not guilty on the charge preferred by Miss Elliott. The hearing of the case may take place some time next week.

Elizabeth Ramsey has brought suit in the superior court, through her attorney, George W. Louttit, for a divorce from Henry Ramsey. Cruel and inhuman conduct on the part of the defendant are alleged in the petition as reasons why a divorce should be granted.

Justice France is engaged this afternoon in hearing the provoke case of Rose Sensmeister, the affidavit having been filed by Anna Lehrman. There are also two charges against her for malicious trespass. Will Ryan appears for the state and John Dolan for the defense.

Ivy Weaver, through her attorneys, P. B. Colerick and Colerick & France, commenced suit in the circuit court against Wm. B. Phillips, the laundryman, for $5,000 for injuries inflicted on her while working around the machinery in the establishment.

CONFESSED THEIR CRIME

Two Lads Tell How They Killed a Chinaman.

OREGON CITY, Ore., April 29.—Theron Mack and James Burns, two lads under arrest for the murder of Chinaman Chin La, at Mulino, about three weeks ago yesterday morning confessed their crime in the presence of Chief of Police Burdom and District Attorney Bennett. The story of the crime runs as follows: The boys had discussed the worthlessness of the Chinese and had concluded to terrify them so they would leave the country. They went to the Chinaman's cabin in the night for the purpose of robbery, [illegible] of the Chinese and frighten them so they would run away. They battered down the cabin door with a rail and found but one Chinaman, who had [illegible] by the boy.

Mr. Patrick [illegible] of Decatur, was in the city last evening to be initiated as a member of the Sons of Columbus.

HIS EYES PUT OUT.

Tragic Ending of a Wedding Festival at Ossian.

Boiling Water Thrown on a Charivari Party Strikes a Young Man in the Face.

[illegible] quiet Wells county [illegible] are just now all [illegible] over the tragic [illegible] of a wedding which occurred at that place. The details of the sad case [illegible] are vouched for by a gentleman who is perfectly reliable.

It seems that last evening a gay party of young people and some of the older residents of Ossian and vicinity had gathered at the Presbyterian parsonage to witness the marriage of Mr. Robert Hatfield and Miss McIlyan, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of the late James Mulligan, once well known in Fort Wayne. The groom is a well to do young man who was at one time a telegraph operator but has lately been engaged in farming. The early part of the evening passed off as pleasantly and quietly as could be wished. All was laughter and merriment. Rev. Craven, the Presbyterian minister, officiated, and after the ceremony was over congratulations showered thick and fast upon the newly married couple.

Suddenly there was a rap at the door, then a scratching at one of the windows and the next instant the very heavens were shaken by the rattling chorus of a charivari. Fox horns tried to drown the noise made by tin cans filled with gravel and vigorously plied by strong young hands. The youths of the neighborhood were having a royal time "belling" the newly married couple. It was fun for those upon the outside, but the wedding guests did not see anything particularly funny in the dreadful racket. The groom was very angry and the minister, Rev. Craven, particularly incensed at the insult. The latter is known and respected far and wide, but is said to be somewhat quick tempered.

No amount of coaxing could induce the young tormentors to desist. One of the guests called for boiling water. A kettle containing some was procured from the kitchen stove. The door was suddenly opened and the contents of a bucket full of the boiling water thrown upon the crowd in front of the door. A young man named Tizeron was nearest to the door and received the scalding contents square in the face. He gave a scream and raised both hands to his eyes, crying as he did so, "I'm blinded! I'm blinded!" His erstwhile merry companions gathered around him and led him away from the house some distance where an examination of his burns was made. It was found that the scalding water had entered his eyes and that they were terribly burned. His face and neck were also badly blistered. He was led off to his father's residence, where he was put to bed and a physician summoned.

Just who threw the water upon the crowd is not definitely known. The reporter's informant stated positively that Rev. Craven is guilty of the cruel act, but THE SENTINEL is loth to believe him capable of such a deed. The informant, who is a resident of Ossian, also stated that Rev. Craven shortly afterward called upon the injured boy, but was not allowed to see him by the lad's father, who was greatly enraged at the occurrence. If Rev. Craven did throw the boiling water in the boy's face he no doubt deeply regrets the matter and is more than grieved. The provocation was a great one and the young miscreants are all, in a measure, responsible. The habit of "belling" is nothing but a relic of the barbaric ages and not to be tolerated in this enlightened day. It is, however only too common in small cities.

The injured lad is about eighteen years of age. It is thought that he will entirely lose the sight of both eyes. He has relatives in this city.

A telephone message from Ossian at noon stated that the injured lad was improving somewhat and would probably not lose his sight. The message stated also that Rev. Craven was thought to have thrown the water. Some arrests are likely to follow.

HON. S. E. MORSS.

The New Consul to Paris Given an Ovation by Fort Wayne Friends.

Hon. Samuel E. Morss, the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, who has been appointed by President Cleveland as consul general to Paris arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on a visit to old time friends and in the evening was given an informal reception at the rooms of the Wayne club.

A [illegible] in his honor was given and around the table were gathered a number of our prominent citizens of both parties. Hon. R. C. Bell was toastmaster and in presenting Mr. Morss to the company paid a glowing tribute to his ability and worth as a citizen of Indiana. Mr. Morss responded in his own happy and able manner and speeches followed from a number of the gentlemen present. The occasion was an enjoyable one and all present united in the [illegible] that Mr. Morss [illegible] THE SENTINEL. His friends here will watch with interest his career abroad. He was warmly greeted on all hands by his many Fort Wayne friends. They have watched his [illegible] career as a journalist and will follow him in the future of his life where new honors are [illegible] as a result of the distinguished ability which he possesses.

Mr. Morss and his family will leave for Paris on the [illegible] of June and will return to this country once a year during the time that he is representing the United States at the brilliant French capital.

COMING CONVENTION.

Representative Indiana Women Who Will Meet In This City.

Personal Gossip and Incidents of Interest to People in the Polite World—Social Arrangements.

The W. C. T. U. school of methods, comprising the counties of Adams, Allen Whitley, Wells and Huntington will be held at Fort Wayne on the 9th and 10th of May, beginning at 10.30 a. m. May 9. Mrs. L. M. Beck, state president, Miss Mary G. Hay, state treasurer, and Miss Margaret Dickson, secretary of young women's branch, will be in attendance. The morning and afternoon meetings will be devoted to instruction in W. C. T. U. methods of work. Public addresses in the evening. The Y. W. C. T. U. branch, under the direction of Miss Dickson, will occupy a part of the first afternoon and the first evening. Mrs. L. M. Beck, state president, will give the second evening's address. Bible readings each forenoon at 11.30. Miss Mildred Winch, of this city, is the corresponding secretary of the school.

[illegible]

Mrs. Volmer is visiting her son at Bluffton.

Mrs. A. Young, of Bluffton, spent today in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Meese have been visiting relatives at Van Wert this week.

Mrs. Mary Fleming and daughter have returned from a visit to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Newell, of Douglas avenue, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Butler, of Akron, Ohio.

Miss Anna Wilkinson entertained a number of her friends last evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Miss Louise Mederwell, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city, has returned to her home in Chicago.

The engagement of Miss Rose Seidel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Seidel, to Mr. Adolph Gaul, of Chicago, has been announced.

An important business meeting of the Woman's Club league will be held Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Noon Rest.

The Misses Annie and Nettie Hite, of this city, attended the wedding of Miss Mary Kill to Nicholas Baker, at Huntington.

Misses Flora and Hattie Miller and their mother and sister will move into the Wayne street M. E. church parsonage next week.

Miss Clara Francis Whiting, of New York, will arrive in the city next week, to be the guest of Mrs. S. B. Allen, during the summer.

Rev. D. A. Graham, of Chicago, Ill., give a lecture here in the A. M. E. church, on Francis street, Tuesday evening, May 2, on "Courtship and Marriage." Admission free. All are invited.

Last evening Robert Beals very pleasantly entertained a number of his friends at the home of his parents, corner of Main and Ewing streets, in honor of the eighteenth anniversary of his birthday.

Today the ladies of the Women's Club league are engaged in making ropes of evergreen and arranging the club shields, which are to decorate the Morton hall for the reception to be held there next Thursday evening.

The last social given by the ladies of the Congregational church in the old building will long be pleasantly remembered by the guests in attendance. Services will be held in the old church on Sunday and Wednesday evenings until the new church is finished.

The Empire Bazaar, which has been conducted by the ladies of the Baptist church this week, has been such a pleasing success that it has been decided to continue it three evenings of next week. The dinners which have helped to add so much to the treasury and been such a delicious success will not be given next week. An especially entertaining program has been arranged for the evenings and for next week.

WON THE PURSE.

Billy Young Stands Up to Geo. Dixon for Four Rounds.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Billy Young, the well known featherweight fighter of this city, stood up before champion featherweight George Dixon for four rounds last night for a small purse. The contest was witnessed by as many people as could pack in the house, the floor and galleries. [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] of W. West Main street, is [illegible] the attack of the la grippe.

CALLED TO REST.

Demise of Christian Hallner, a Well Known Citizen.

The Funeral Will be Held on Next Tuesday—John Dietrich Passes Away—Other Deaths.

At 2:30 o'clock this [illegible] Christian Hallner, one of [illegible] known citizens of Fort Wayne [illegible] at his residence, No. 30 [illegible] street.

The deceased was born [illegible] Wurtemburg Germany [illegible]. He came to this country [illegible] and remained [illegible] in Philadelphia. From [illegible] he went to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade, that of a baker. When the war broke out he was among the first to enlist, joining the Ninth [illegible] regiment. He served three months active duty in the field and was taken sick. When he recovered he was unable to fight but served his adopted country in an able manner by baking for the regiment. In 186[illegible] he came to Fort Wayne and went into partnership in the baking business with a gentleman named Woeroll. After some time the deceased purchased Woeroll's interest in the business and later took as a partner C. W. Jacobs, the East Main street baker. On December 18, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Frist. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Hallner purchased Jacob's interest in the bakery business and moved his establishment to the corner of Berry and Harrison streets, where he conducted a thriving business until a short time ago. Christian Hallner and wife were the parents of eight childred, six sons and two daughters. His wife and seven children survive him. The children are, Emma H., Rosa M., Edward J., George M., Fred C., Arthur C. L., and Clarence, who is only a year and a half old. The family were all present at the bed side of their father when he passed away. For many years the deceased has been a patient sufferer with rheumatism and asthma. He was out upon the streets yesterday but was taken with a chill and sank rapidly. He was conscious until within a few moments of his death.

The deceased was a member of Concordia lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and the funeral will be held next Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of the lodge.

John Dietrich, aged sixty-seven years, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the residence of his son-in-law, John Horstman, 7 Oak street, of old age and consumption. He leaves two children, Mrs. John Horstman and Mrs. Henry Evers, both of Fort Wayne. The funeral will be held Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. John's Catholic church, Hesse Cassel.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Cartwright will be held tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, 69 Baker street. Revs. D. W. Moffat and John M. Boggs will officiate.

A RASCAL ARRESTED.

John Case, Wanted by the Police, Taken up This Morning.

Fined $25 and Costs by Mayor Zollinger—"Doc" Sellover Fined—Other Police Court News.

Police court was held for the first time in the new quarters in the city hall this morning. Mayor Zollinger officiated.

John Case was the first prisoner called up before the bar of justice. He is a well known character and has been under arrest before. The charge against him was that of indecent exposure of person. He has been annoying the residents in the neighborhood of Harrison street and Douglas avenue. He has also been seen in other parts of the city. Only a week ago Lieutenant Lapp gave him a close chase but did not succeed in capturing him. Several witnesses testified that Case was a hard case and Mayor Zollinger fined him $25 and costs. He went to jail.

David Roach, a drunk who only took liquor for sickness and John Shirley, who took it "straight," were fined $1 and costs, each.

"Doc" Sellover's case was next called. He was yesterday arrested for cruel treatment to an old horse. Theodore Bates testified that he saw Sellover unmercifully beating the animal in an alley between Douglas avenue and Brackenridge street. He stated that Sellover was striking the animal on the head with the heavy end of a whip and that he heard the sound of the blows at least 165 feet off. He was also striking the animal about [illegible] cruel manner. Miss Cornell, a young lady also testified that she saw Sellover [illegible] the animal in a cruel manner. Other witnesses testified to the same thing. Sellover conducted his own case and brought forward Mr. [illegible] as a witness. His testimony was [illegible] and was thought insufficient to [illegible] the cruelty. The defendant was fined $5 and costs.

Last evening Sergeant Bill Foreman was called to the residence of Frank [illegible], at No. 16 West Jefferson street, where John [illegible] was drunk and disorderly. John put up $1 and costs and did not appear in court.

[illegible] Yeasley, the middle weight [illegible] states that he will issue a challenge to [illegible] Indiana middle weight for $500 to $[illegible] a side, the money to be put up as soon as the challenge is accepted. Yeasley is in [illegible] training. He thinks the decision in the recent [illegible] was decidedly unfair and in issuing the challenge he prefers to have Tousley accept it.

J. C. PETERS & Co.



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Warranted Solid, Pure CHARCOAL Filling.

Prices $7 to $70.

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J. C. PETERS & Co.

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8 Per Cent. Net Guaranteed And Participation in Additional Profits.

Exemption from Taxes. All stock issued by us is under the laws of Indiana governing Building and Loan Associations exempt from taxation.

Eight per cent. on Paid Up Stock. We sell $100 shares of paid up stock for $50.00, paying eight per cent per annum, interest payable semi annually on the amount paid in and allowing all paid up stock to participate in the profits of the Association until stock attains a par value of $100. On thirty days' notice we permit the withdrawal of paid up stock in accordance with the By-Laws of the Association.

Safety of Investment. All loans made by us are secured by first mortgage on real estate worth twice the amount of the loan, and the notes and mortgages so drawn that they cannot be sold, transferred nor hypothecated, all the members of the Association are joint owners of every mortgage held by the Association.

Payment on Stock Limited. We limit the number of payments on stock from both investing and borrowing members, so that every investor knows just what his stock will cost him at maturity, and every borrower knows exactly the cost of his loan before he makes it.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Our plan provides for an annual meeting, at which all stockholders are entitled to representation and have full power to investigate the security of our loans and our methods of doing business, a plan never adopted by any other Building and Loan Association.

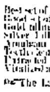
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United States Dental Association,



No. 9 East Wayne St., Opposite Trust House.

Best set of teeth [illegible]
Good set of teeth [illegible]
Gold fillings [illegible]
Silver Fillings [illegible]
Amalgam Fillings [illegible]
Teeth cleaned [illegible]
Extracted [illegible]
Vitalized air [illegible]

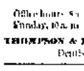
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NATURAL GAS FIRE.

A revolution in Gas Grate Fires. More heat can be had with a No. 5 Mixer than any other style of burner with a No 5 Mixer.

You can turn out your furnaces and have all the heat you want from your grates, and have better ventilation in your rooms.

H. J. Ash has taken the agency for a grate burner that will accomplish the above results, and besides he will remodel your grate with polished brass sides and fender, and make a beautiful grate fire for a few dollars.

The proof of the pudding is eating. Call at once at

H. J. ASH'S

Mammoth Cheap Stove Store, No. 16 E. Columbia St., and at Pixley & Co's Clothing Store.

ATTENTION!

Dr. Loring, of the Eye and Ear Hospital, of Washington D. C. says:

"Much of the so-called nervous and sick headache pains through the temple and back of the eye balls is caused by the use of improperly adjusted spectacles." He further says: "No person can select glasses for his own eyes, it can only be done by one skilled in the law of Optics, Refraction, Light, etc. No two eyes are alike, therefore each eye must be examined and fitted separately."

Prof. MILLER, the Optician,

Makes a Specialty of Fitting such Cases. Consultation Free and invited.

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No. 8 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

[illegible]

Carlton, Caps & Co. Stereotype Outfit.

[illegible]

D. W. LYMAN,

[illegible] Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29 1893

4388

Is the Daily Average of Our Circulation for the Month of March.

STATE OF INDIANA, ALLEN COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit court, Jos. F Ervin, business manager of THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL, who makes oath that the actual number of copies of THE DAILY SENTINEL delivered to subscribers and sold to newsboys and news agents during the month of March, 1893, was as follows:

March 1	4,379
March 2	4,287
March 3	4,271
March 4	4,306
March 6	4,331
March 7	4,281
March 8	4,297
March 9	4,293
March 10	4,330
March 11	4,347
March 13	4,301
March 14	4,427
March 15	4,308
March 16	4,317
March 17	4,373
March 18	4,402
March 20	4,447
March 21	4,452
March 22	4,379
March 23	4,392
March 24	4,321
March 25	4,495
March 27	4,499
March 28	4,513
March 29	4,558
March 30	4,515
March 31	4,565
Total for the month....	118,475
Daily average	4,388

Jos. F. Ervin.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of April, 1893.

D. W. Souder, Clerk

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.

1441—King Edward IV of England born, son of the Duke of York, died 1483.

1676—Michael de Ruyter, famous Dutch admiral, died; born 1607.

1761—Abbe Clark de St. Pierre, French philanthropist, died.

1827—Deborah Sampson, heroine of the American Revolution, died in Sharon, Mass.; born 1760.

1892—Flood and hurricane on the island of Mauritius caused the loss of several thousand lives and much property.

All eyes are turned toward Chicago today.

May, the month of flowers, will be here next Monday.

It strikes us that the poet who is satisfied with spring, must be non compos mentis, and pleased with anything.

No postmaster can be found for ninety-seven postoffices in Wyoming. The salaries attached are hardly sufficient to keep up a good life insurance.

The new laws will be issued by the state printer the first of the week, and the distribution will begin about May 5. The edition will number 10,000. The laws will fill 450 pages.

The new mayor of Winfield, Kansas, is also manager of the best hotel in the city, he operates the omnibus line, he is director of the county fair and his name is Bangs. Mayor Bangs must just run things out in Winfield.

President Cleveland gave Fort Wayne a sort of cold shake this morning. Fort Wayne may not be as big a place or do as much blowing as Chicago, but Mr. Cleveland should have remembered that we are the "Gibralter of Democracy."

The banquet tendered to Mr. Samuel E. Morss last night at the Wayne club was a fitting testimonial of the high appreciation in which he is held in this city. His friends here are proud of the honors that have come to him and will watch with interest his future career.

Farmers throughout the state are counting upon a large increase in price of poultry, eggs, etc., during the world's fair. They had better not figure very much on poultry. Chicago boarding house keepers are not going to serve many chickens as long as they can buy the neck of beeves.

The order of Mayor Harrison to the effect that there shall be no smoking in the Chicago council chamber, ought to be imitated by Mayor Zollinger now that our city dads have gotten into their handsome new quarters. It might be well, however, for him to make an exception in the case of newspaper reporters, as they are privileged characters anywhere and everywhere.

Of the five foreign missions of the first-class only the Russian now remains untouched by the new administration. In England and France Mr. Cleveland has replaced republican ministers with democratic ambassadors. The German and Mexican ministers appointed by Mr. Harrison have given way to ministers appointed by Mr. Cleveland. But at St. Petersburg the Hon. Andrew D. White remains undisturbed. Mr. White was appointed only last July to succeed Charles Emory Smith, who was called back to wield the influence of his Philadelphia Press in the interest of Mr. Harrison's canvass.

The best posted men in the live stock business predict that cattle will be scarce and beef high for the next year or two. The result is due to natural causes, and affects every portion of the country. For five or six years prices for cattle on the hoof have ranged so low that there was no profit to farmers who raised from ten to fifteen head, and there are thousands of such farmers. As a result, the whole country has been drained of these small lots and has just found it out. A cattle crop suitable for beef cannot be produced under two and a half or three years, and naturally the supply being short, prices will induce the farmers to try hog raising, which can be gotten to the market in quicker time.

It is stated that 250,656 Americans sailed for Europe last year, of whom 105,152 were cabin passengers. It is estimated that these people carried to Europe and expended there $100,000,000, of which perhaps one-half was returned by the 21,269 cabin passengers and [illegible] immigrants who arrived here. More favorable results are expected this season, as the world's fair will bring a larger number of wealthy foreigners to the United States, while the wish to visit the fair, added to the fear of cholera in Europe, will keep thousands of Americans at home who would otherwise go abroad. Bankers already report that the demand for letters of credit to this country is much heavier than in former years. Of course most of the money brought over will stay.

Fruit for Cholera.

It seems that we can successfully fight cholera with oranges and lemons. The imperial health office of Berlin has issued an announcement to the effect that oranges and lemons are both fatal to the cholera bacillus. Placed in contact with the cut surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few hours. They remain active for some time longer on the uninjured rind of the fruit but even then they die within twenty-four hours. The destructive properties regards the cholera bacteria is supposed to be due to the large amount of acid contained in those fruits. In consequence of this quality, the health officer considers it unnecessary to place any restrictions on the transit and sale of these fruits even if it should be ascertained that they come from places where cholera is prevalent at the time. Not a single instance was noted in which cholera was disseminated by either oranges or lemons.

In view of the exaggeration which the newspapers give to the prices of rare postage stamps and the value of collections, it is interesting to note that an estimate has been made by the London Philatelist of the extent and value of existing postage stamp collections, based in great part upon an actual census taken for the purpose. The conclusion arrived at is that the 415 resident members of the London Philatelic society possess collections of the total market value of £125,000. The collections of members out of Great Britain are put down at £100,000. This is about one-quarter of what the daily press romancers give us as the correct figures.

Many villages in all parts of the United States have taken the names of the roadside inns about which they have grown up, but it is perhaps only in conservative southern Virginia that the "ordinaries" for entertainment of man and beast have given names to villages. There is Jennings' Ordinary in Nottoway county, Smoky Ordinary in Brunswick county, and doubtless many others in the same region. It is here, too, that local maps immortalize the shopkeepers, the millers and the blacksmiths of an earlier generation. Oddly enough, one looks almost in vain for names growing out of the bloody struggle from '61 to 65.

The late Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, said that catarrhal affections were almost unknown among the Quakeresses whom he attended, and he ascribed it to the fact that the Quaker bonnet protects the back of the head and the nape of the neck from cold air. He might have gone further and added that the Quaker women have come nearer than any others of their sex to discovering the perpetual bloom of youth. One meets in and about Philadelphia scores of Quakeresses who retain in old age fresh, unwrinkled faces, clear eyes and erect figures. The peace and health of their spirits seem to inform face and figure.

There are unmistakable signs that the summer season is at hand. One of them is the serpent story which is abroad in the land. A resident of Fort Gamble, Wash., states that he recently saw a mammoth sea serpent in Gamble bay. According to him the marine monster was fully one hundred feet long, and his head projected into the air fully twenty feet, and then it sank in the water. It must have been one of last year's stock left over, as nothing was said about the color of its whiskers or the dimensions of its eyeballs.

A woman's congress on arbitration and peace will be held in Chicago about the middle of August. All aspects of the subject will be considered, and an endeavor made to show that the same principles which forbid private individuals to settle a controversy between them by personal conflict also forbid a railway corporation and a labor association, or two nations, to settle a controversy by force.

The state capitol of Texas is the largest state building in the United States and the seventh in size among the buildings of the world. It is a vast Greek cross of red Texas granite, with a central rotunda covered by a dome 311 feet high. It was begun in 1881 and finished in 1888, having cost about $3,500,000. It was paid for with 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who executed this work.

A philosophic observer professes to have noted a touch of selfishness in clergymen when traveling and that, too without regard to denomination. He finds explanation for this in the fact that clergymen, like women, are accustomed to be treated with special consideration, and so acquire the habit of exacting courtesies usually yielded as a mark of respect to the cloth.

When there is tea on the table in some of the hospitable homes of Barbour county, W. Va., the traveler is sometimes asked, "Will you take wet sweetening or dry sweetening?" If he elects the former, a pitcher of molasses is handed to him, while if he takes the latter, he gets maple sugar in little lumps.

In regard to the decision of a Vermont judge that when a maiden discards her lover she must return the engagement ring he has given her, it is recalled that the ruling of an English court is that an engagement ring is not recoverable if any ring is returned [illegible].

A [illegible] orange is the latest thing in ultra-fashionable note paper. It is called "Indian gold," and those who would lead the [illegible] write on green ink. [illegible] have ordered [illegible] to maintain the harmony.

Massachusetts [illegible] to have the most valuable records of any state in the Union.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

The G. A. R. Preparing for the Coming Encampment.

Past Grand Masters an Delivers a Fine Address—Phoenix Lodge Accept New By-laws.

The growth of the Grand Army of the Republic, since the organization in 1866, has been rapid and widespread beyond the wildest hopes of its originators. Ten states were represented in the meeting at which it was founded. Today, twenty-seven years later, it comprises forty-five departments, seventy hundred posts, and nearly half a million members. Within the last few years certainly within ten or twelve, its annual encampments have grown to enormous proportions.

This year the encampment is to be held in the west and Indianapolis has been chosen as the city. Indianapolis is the birthplace of the organization as well as a convenient railroad center. It is within thirty-five miles of the center of population of the United States and about the center of membership of the G. A. R. It is near Chicago and fully three-fourths of the visitors to the world's fair can pass through it without going out of their way. Seven lines of railroad connect Indianapolis with Chicago and the running time between the two cities is six hours.

The arrangements for the entertainment and amusement of the veterans will be the most liberal that have ever been made. A fund of $150,000 has even been raised by the citizen's of Indianapolis for expenses, and the plans are of a character that assure the old veterans the greatest encampment in the history of the Grand Army.

All who are unable to secure accommodations in hotels and boarding houses will be provided for in barracks.

ODD FELLOWS' BANNER PRESENTATION.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain of Wednesday evening a large audience gathered in Harmony hall club room for the purpose of a social gathering and witnessing the presentation of an elegant silk banner to Canton Fort Wayne No 17, P. M., the gift of the members of Deborah lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. The banner is a most beautiful emblem, and the canton is proud in its possession and thoroughly appreciate the kindness of the ladies. The principal address of the evening was made by Past Grand Master Cox. This address was delivered in Mr. Cox's most happy vein and in eloquent and flowery language. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all who listened to it. The presentation speech was delivered by J. M. Robinson. After the conclusion of the program light refreshments were served to the guests. The literary program was as follows.

Music	Mandolin club
Address	[illegible]
Piano	Mrs. Miller
Recitation	Hazel Rupple
Recitation	Bessie Brownd
Selection	Grace Chase
Recitation	Hazle Scarlet
Piano solo	Ula Miller
Recitation	Laurence Kircher
Tableau	
Music	Mandoline club
Solo	Anna Racine
Recitation	Bertha Sealey
Recitation	Mattie Stench
Recitation	Maud Scarlet and Jennie Ross
Piano duet	Hettie and Mamie Wilson
Recitation	Gladys Hazey
Solo	Bertha Sealey
Solo	Mamie Stench
Presentation of Banner to Canton	J. M. Robinson
Tableau	
Music	Mandoline Club

Seventy four years ago, last Wednesday, Thomas Wildey, of Baltimore, a blacksmith by trade, and four others, instituted Washington lodge No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This was the beginning and rise of this great organization in the United States. It was not, though, the first of the order. There was an organization started in England fifty years before, styled the Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd Fellows, but in which divisions and dissensions arose, resulting, in 1813, in a reformed organization at Manchester, England, which assumed the name of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," but now known as the "Manchester Unity." It was to this society the first lodge formed in America applied for a charter. There have been historians of remarkable imaginative powers who have traced the order back to remote ages, even to Adam, but the grand lodge of the United States has officially pronounced all these tales absurd. The order is willing to be held as of modern origin, preferring to rest its fame on its works rather than antiquity.

SUMMIT CITY LODGE, NO. 36, A. O. U. W.

A telegram received last Thursday by Recorder G. H. Hench, of Summit City lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., announced that Grand Master Workman T. D. Neal, of Frankton, Ind., would arrive in the city and attend the meeting that evening, and an item inserted in an evening paper to that effect was sufficient to bring out the largest attendance on record. It required more than two rows of chairs clear around the room to seat the members who had turned out to pay their respects to the grand master workman. After the preliminary work had been completed Master Workman A. S. Coverdale introduced the distinguished visitor to the lodge and tendered him the gavel that he might lead the initiation of seven candidates who were in waiting in the anteroom. The grand master modestly accepted the offer and did the work with much grace and accuracy. The recorder then read fourteen applications for membership, which were referred to investigating committees. Under the head of "Good of the Order" the grand master addressed the lodge and held them attentive listeners for fully an hour. He told of the grand work being done throughout the state and especially by No. 36. He congratulated the lodge for having initiated eighty nine members since the first day of last January—a record that they might well feel proud of. He had said on a previous visit to the city that he would be pleased to see No. 36 the banner lodge of this grand jurisdiction and now that his prediction had proven correct he felt satisfied the honor would be appreciated and cherished by the lodge and that it would rest here for a long time. At the close of his remarks the lodge tendered him a vote of thanks for his words of encouragement. The following is a list of those initiated: John Linton, George Angevine, Willis Sherer, George Walda, Frank Boecker, William Conrad, John W. Hickman.

STATE LODGE NEWS.

Wayne lodge F. and A. M. will confer the three degrees this evening.

The members of the T. P. A. will have a rousing meeting in their hall this evening and make arrangements to entertain their fellow T. P. A.'s at the state convention, which meets here Saturday, May 6.

Summit City lodge, Degree of Honor, No. 2, A. O. U. W., held an interesting meeting last Tuesday and initiated four candidates, viz: Mesdames W. H. Henry, C. E. Thompson, W. Wilkey and L. M. Pfeiffer. An interesting program was rendered.

The Independent Order of Good Templars held their regular meeting Monday night in their hall, 148 Calhoun street. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance. The meeting was a very pleasant one, and there being a number of candidates for initiation, made it still more pleasant. An election of officers also took place. Next Monday night there will be a public installation of officers and a free entertainment.

The Columbian council No. 3, Order of Chosen Friends, held a meeting last night at their hall in the Harmony lodge building. They initiated two and accepted four in their order. The new members initiated are Mr. Ellison and Mr. Langsworth. The council has decided to give a social on the 9th day of June, to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the order. They have a fine program made up for this entertainment. They also expect to increase the lodge to a membership of one hundred and fifty members by the first of June.

The new by-laws of Phoenix lodge No. 101, K. of P., were accepted by the lodge last Monday night and now are in full force. They are a model of neatness. Members of this lodge will now enjoy greater benefits in sickness, and also their widows in case of death. These two misfortunes all men must meet and all should be prepared for them. One step in that direction is well taken when you know that your name is on the roster of old Phoenix lodge No. 101, K. of P., and the same is kept in good standing, which can be done by the small sum of $6, paid annually, and good, moral behavior. According to the new by-laws the sick benefits have been increased from $3 to $5 per week and the death benefit from $30 to $250. There was received at last meeting eight applications for membership. The first rank will be conferred next Monday night on eleven candidates.

The meeting of the National Union last night was largely attended, one hundred of the members of the organization being present to witness the initiation of four new candidates. The meeting was interesting on account of its being the first time that the new goat assisted in the fun of initiation and all the members were delighted with the antics of the untamed animal. He had been fed on razors and butcher knives for a few days and was consequently in the height of his glory. He performed his part grandly and one after another dumped his riders into the abyss below. At the finish his goatship came up bright and fresh and seemed anxious for new victims. It was a night of fun and every body voted the new goat a daisy. Several new applications for membership were voted on and at the next meeting the new goat will have more work to do. Friend Sauerwein received the first button, an emblem of the order. The plan is to give a button to the member bringing in three acceptable applications, and is going to prove a winner for the order.

FLOATING CHESTNUTS

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM FROM THE TIDE OF HUMOR.

"Apt Alliteration's Artful Aid."

The widely-advertised "pink pills for pale people" suggests to us the idea that there may be somewhere pale pills for pink people, and possibly pink pails for pill people. If not, why did the very alliterative Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers?—Middletown Conglomerate.

If Jay Gould Had Lived.

If Jay Gould had lived to be as old as Vanderbilt did, it is calculated that he would have owned $800,000,000, had a first mortgage on the earth and been first president of the Milky Way Rapid Transit Company. McKeesport Morning Herald.

Too Good Picking.

Elder Berry—I had a long talk today with a pickpocket. He said he would reform a little later, but couldn't think of it just now.

Mrs. Berry. What is he waiting for? Elder Berry—For chatelaine watches to go out.—Exchange.

Strange, but True.

Baker—But it's really impossible for me to lend you any money. Why don't you go to somebody that knows you?

Smith—That would be of no use at all, my dear sir. It's a perfect stranger I want.—Texas Siftings.

Good as Brass.

Englishman—How you brass bedsteads?

Hotel Clerk. No, the bedsteads are made of soft wood, but you'll find the mattress nice and hard.—New York Weekly.

Began Early.

Mrs. Langle—I must say you have your husband well trained.

Mrs. Tumso—Yes; I commenced to set on him as soon as we became engaged. Judge.

Compelled to Move.

The man who lived above Want was compelled to move, finally, as Want declined to rent his upper story any longer, having use for it himself.—Life's News.

Theatrical Hint.

Man (rising wearily to let late comer pass to his seat in the theater)—This eternal getting up is really annoying.

Late Comer. I know it is. That is the reason I never come in myself till the curtain is up.—Texas Siftings.

GLASS OF FASHION.

A REFLEX OF THE LATEST STYLES IN DRESS.

A Proper Gown for the House—How to Dress the Hair—To Wear When Pouring Tea—Hints for the Household and Notes of the Modes.

The House Gown.

The happy day when the house gown could be worn upon the street, and the street gown was not out of place behind the tea table, has vanished for this, and, probably, more seasons to come. The house gown of the present is long drawn and serenely indifferent to the impressions it makes upon the masculine, to say nothing of the feminine, mind. It is more bent upon making itself useful, convenient and a friend to be welcomed with fire light and the teacups.

It is aggressively empire in its commonest phase; indeed, so much so is it that it falls from the bertha or the



THE HOUSE GOWN CONTROLLED.

ridiculously short jacket, whose points just reach the bust line, in uncontained fullness to the feet. Its idiosyncrasies are unrestrained. A man encountering one of these gowns said of it: "The thing was tied around her neck and then it made a plumb line with the point of her shoe. It looked like a mother Hubbard, by Jove! and it wasn't as sweet under another name, either."

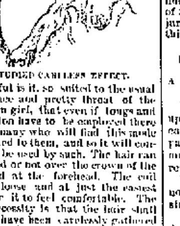
Man is a barbarian, but his speech has the candor of densest ignorance. A house gown not emancipated to this state of being is of light beige taffeta. It is cut square across the neck and over the decolletage is drawn a heavily embroidered jacket of purple and gold. A wide ruche of purple satin stands high around the neck and extends to the bottom of the jacket. The fullness of the taffeta is box-plaited in front and fitted to a light two-boned lining sufficiently to give a slight curve to the waist at the sides and back.

Must Be Furnished with a "Character."

A remarkable instance of official regulation of morality in women has been reported from New Zealand. An important bill has been brought before the House of Representatives, which, if passed, will make it necessary for washerwoman to show to the Minister of Public Works a certificate of character signed by four justices and a policeman. This certificate having been indorsed by the censors of feminine morals and the woman's promises having been inspected, provided the august authority is satisfied, she will receive a certificate of merit to scrub out soiled linen. Apropos of this report, which may be unfounded, a caustic woman writer says: "The aspect of policemen and Justices furnishing certificates of moral character to any human being is edifying, unless the New Zealand product differs radically from that of New York, Chicago or Boston. It seems more like an instance when a comparison of the respective disqualification of motes and beams would be in order."

Beauty in Hairdressing.

Fashion will have a hard time robbing those who like it of the soft, careless coil of hair that draws the locks softly back from temples and forehead and up from the nape of the neck, a few short locks escaping all around, some at the ears and temples and brow, some to lie prettily on the neck. It is the sort of hairdressing that genuine carelessness, coupled with naturally crinkled and soft curly hair, can alone accomplish in all its perfection. But



A STUDIED CARELESS EFFECT.

so graceful is it, so suited to the usual round face and pretty throat of the American girl, that even if tongs and calculation have to be employed there will be many who will find this mode best suited to them, and so it will continue to be used by such. The hair can be parted or not over the crown of the head and at the forehead. The coil big or loose and at just the easiest place for it to feel comfortable. The only necessity is that the hair shall seem to have been carelessly gathered in the way it happened to want to go, and hair, like flowers, arranges itself more artistically than manipulation does. Of course ornamentation is rather out of harmony with such an arrangement of hair. At most a loose rose tucked in at the side to stay or fall out is all that is appropriate. The girl who wears her hair thus should always wear it so. Its careless grace is quite as effective with an evening gown as with a morning dress. Indeed, the shape of the head and the rounding of the neck seem all the prettier for the simplicity of the hair, which a lowcut dress gives all the other contours full display. Let the girl whose hair suits this style refuse to change. She will be the envy of many, no matter what others are doing.

Why Married Women Were Admitted.

An ancient legend tells us that the angel on guard at the door of heaven was once asked by an inquisitive passer if more married or single women passed through.

"More married ones," he promptly answered.

"Indeed," said the questioner, who was a man, and who immediately began to plume himself. "Their husband's virtues, of course, admitted them. That was right. The stronger should aid the weaker."

"No," replied the angel, "that is not the reason."

"Then what is it?"

"Well if you must know," said the angel confidentially, "we pass them first on their own merits, lots of 'em get through that way. Then when we can't find any other recommendation for a married women, it is written against her name, 'These are they which have come out of great tribulation,' and the gates fly open.—Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

A Woman Keeps the Jail.

In East Greenwich there is a woman jailkeeper, whose father and grandfather kept the jail before her. Her counterpart was "the jail of the [illegible] some years ago it was not the usual thing for the prisoners to remark that they could escape, but they were treated so well [illegible] by the gentle [illegible] she objected; and when she [illegible] it would [illegible] [illegible] the jailer [illegible] Mrs. Smith [illegible] that she had asked for an appropriation, whereupon the prisoner called for pen and ink and wrote to the governor of the State a character for her. The letter, which is kept among the archives. It is headed "East Greenwich jail," and continues: "If you don't send some one down here pretty quick and patch up this place for Mrs. Smith as she wants it I'll leave."

Swiss Women Wake Up.

The women of Switzerland have made arrangements with the Zurich Post, one of the most prominent Swiss papers, to issue every fortnight a supplement entirely under the control of women and edited by Dr. Emily Kempin. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the work of women, to arouse in women a feeling of responsibility regarding their mission, to justify the corporation of women in fields of human effort in anticipation of the time when women shall participate in politics and, above all, to give adequate expression to the dignity of woman as wife and mother in her legal rights.

To Wear When Pouring Tea.

A pretty tea gown for a matron is made of crimpled crepon in a soft heliotrope tint, made with the barest suggestion of crinoline in the skirt and a train. The sleeves are at the top, but at the lower part of the arm



TEA GOWN FOR A MATRON.

snugly. In front there is a fall from a yoke of deep yellow lace of heliotrope velvet. A wide collar of lace falling over the shoulders finishes what every woman will recognize as a charming frock.

Fashion's Fancies.

Green, heliotrope and gray are the leading colors.

New sleeves are formed of two or three puffings, and finished with a deep frilling.

Ruchings for the neck are very popular, but are smaller and narrower than formerly.

Embroidered nuns' veiling makes pretty and inexpensive evening dresses for young girls.

The trumpet-shaped skirt owes its flaring effect, in many instances, to a hair-cloth petticoat worn beneath the outer skirt.

Shirring is extensively used at the top of many fashionable blouse waists, and not only forms the yoke, but also the cuff effect.

House slippers of bright red with full rosettes of black or white ribbon, are considered very stylish indeed.

Frocks of black tulle, with bodices of gold oriental silk, are much affected for wear at informal entertainments.

Narrow knife plaitings of China crape, scalloped with silk, are shown in the new imported dress lengths of crepon.

An effective trimming for evening frocks is a number fourteen ribbon, on the edges of which spangles, gold or silver, are sewed, while a space is left between the little glittering disks.

The tight sleeve, fitted to the arm as far as the elbow, and met there with an enormous puff drooping from the shoulder, is almost invariably formed of two materials, the lower half silk, the upper part of cloth or velvet.

Imported gowns show all the features of the 1830 period. Round, belted waists, large sleeves, long shoulder seams and full skirts that barely touch the ground, trimmed with bands or flounces to the knees or hips.

Style in blouse waists is largely a mere question of sleeves. By renewing the sleeves of last year's dress, you may be in the fashion at very little expense. Leg-of-mutton sleeves are in favor, and they cannot be too large, nor can the shoulders appear too wide.

Laces heavily beaded, and in some cases edged with a short fringe of beads, are novelties. Fern net tops with Persian borders, heavy meshes of silver and gold, with borders in which colors enter largely are shown.

Ball gowns are profusely trimmed with artificial flowers and velvet roses without foliage, poppies of varied hues, yellow narcissus, and garlands of Scotch heather. Laburnum iris or juniper berries are beautiful, used in this way.

HER ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

A Brave Woman Who Had the Courage of Her Convictions.

When, after sauntering along for upwards of thirty-one minutes, he earnestly asked her if she was prepared to receive a very solemn communication from him, she promptly replied in the affirmative.

The last extraneous circumstance noticed by either of them was the singing of the birds in the tree tops.

"I love you," he faltered, gulping desperately.

She made no response.

"Will you be my wife?" he suddenly demanded, pressing his lips frantically upon the hole in her glove.

"Never!"

She confronted him scornfully.

"—would sooner die."

"Very well"—

His manner was petulant, but decisive—

"just as you like."

Making no further comment hastened into a hardware store returned in a moment with an axe.

"My dear madam"—

Coldly courteous was he now.

—"do I understand you to say that you would rather die than marry me?"

"You understand aright. I have spoken."

They gazed into each other's eyes for several minutes in silence. It was his hard, unyielding tones that broke the stillness.

"Will you"

His voice was pregnant with remorseless frigidity.

"kindly remove that imported hat?"

"What for?"

"What for?" he sneered, with cruel, curling lip. "That I may brain you with this axe."

She shivered.

"And can you not"—

In her eagerness she moved a step nearer to him.

—"kill me otherwise?"

He shook his head.

"Then"—

She laid her slender hand upon his arm.

—"I will marry you. I cannot remove my hat in public."

She had the courage of her convictions.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Pitcher McNab's first name is Edgar, but the Baltimore boys have christened him more plebeian "Pete."

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3 lb Fancy Sweet Potatoes, 14c can, $1.50 doz.
3 lb Extra Fancy Spinage, 25c can, $2.85 doz.
3 lb Extra Fancy Baked Beans, 20c can, $2.25 doz.
3 lb Fancy Apples, 12c can, $1.35 doz.
3 lb Choice Pumpkin, 10c can, 90c doz.
3 lb Fancy Pie Peaches, 15c can, $1.65 doz.
3 lb Fancy Pie Cherries, 15c can, $1.50 doz.
3 lb Fancy Rhubarb, 18c can, $2.00 doz.
3 lb Fancy Grapes (table), 22c can, $2.40 doz.
3 lb Fancy G. B. Plums (table), 22c can, $2.40 doz.
3 lb Fancy Apricots (table), 22c can, $2.40 doz.
3 lb Fancy Egg Plums (table), 22c can, $2.40 doz.
3 lb Fancy G. G. Plums (table), 22c can, $2.40 doz.
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PART SECOND. | 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. | **The Fort Wayne Sentinel.** | 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. | PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. | SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRIGANDS IN CITIES.

HOW THEY PREY UPON PARENTAL LOVE.

HOW ABDUCTED GIRLS ARE HELD FOR RANSOM.

The Wise Father Generally Pays Over the Money at the First Intimation—There Have Been Cases In New York City.



"'Tis very difficult to believe that in some of the largest of our American cities are associations of organized bandits, who prey upon parental love as a means of obtaining large sums of money. In San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, the police have had to deal with this class of criminals. But as a rule they are very difficult people to catch. They seldom get behind the bars of a penitentiary. They always prey upon the richest class of people. In planning an abduction for fat ransom they usually prefer a girl between the



WATCHED BY A SWARTHY ITALIAN.

ages of fifteen and twenty for their victims.

Probably the most sensational case of recent date is now the talk of New York city. The victim is Sallie Moore, a pretty girl of sixteen. She lived with her wealthy parents at 134 West One Hundred and Third Street. She left her home to visit a neighboring drug store on toward evening some days ago. After making some purchases at the store she stepped out and walked toward her home. But she never arrived there alive, and probably never will alive. If the professional abductor does not see an opportunity to seek a reward within very few hours after the abduction takes place he seldom exposes himself at any great length of time afterwards.

New York has had three cases almost precisely like that of Miss Moore, so far as the disappearance part is concerned. Otherwise they give an insight into what the life of an abducted girl may be if she is not ransomed. Detective Sam Wade of the Pinkerton Detective Agency unraveled one of the mysteries. Recalling it the other day he said:

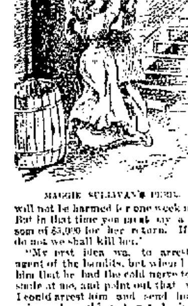
"It was just four years ago this spring, when the Pinkerton office was given a case that was so much like that of Miss Moore as to be startling. I said at the time that in my opinion the young woman, for it was a young woman that was missing—was held for ransom, and so it proved.

"She lived in a handsome brownstone house at No. 107 East Ninety-second Street, and was the daughter of Andrew W. Manchester. He used to be in the lace importing business in Leonard Street, but has since died. The young woman is now the wife of John E. Borden, a wealthy Boston business man." The detective went on to say that Miss Lulu Manchester, then 16 years of age, had started from home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to pay a call around the corner.

"Of course I had an idea that she had a lover," said Mr. Wade, "and had eloped with him. But not a trace of a lover could I find. Then I thought there was some family trouble behind it all, but again I was mistaken. Next I did the usual dance from morgue to hospital; to the insane asylums, meanwhile covering any clew that some idiot might bring us, but it didn't go. Twenty-two days passed with no trace of Miss Manchester.

"One day a suave young Italian called upon Mr. Manchester and in quite good English explained that he represented a syndicate formed for the purpose of abducting the daughters of wealthy men.

"'In the case of your daughter,' explained the Italian, 'she is in good hands. She has not been harmed and



MAGGIE SULLIVAN'S PERIL.

will not be harmed for one week more. But in that time you must pay a ransom of $5,000 for her return. If you do not we shall kill her.'

"My first idea was to arrest the agent of the bandits, but when I told him that he had the cold nerve to just smile at me, and point out that while I could arrest him and send him to prison I could not get back Miss Manchester, who would certainly be murdered!

"What could we do? We got him to take $4,500, and on the following morning early Miss Manchester came back home well and overjoyed at her escape.

"She said that after she had turned the corner she saw a cab approaching. When it got opposite her it was driven to the street curb and the head of a dark woman appeared at the door. She asked Miss Manchester if she knew a certain address. Drawing near to answer, the door opened, a shawl was flung over the girl's head and she was pushed into the cab and gagged.

"When the cab stopped and she had been carried into a house it was dusk. The room in which she found herself was sparsely furnished, while the windows were barred and the heavy door locked. All the while she was watched by a swarthy Italian, her guard being changed morning and night. She was given all she wanted to eat and was told that she would not be harmed if she made no effort to escape. That was all she knew until she was again blindfolded and gagged and carried to a cab, which left her at the spot from which she had been abducted.

The third case attributed to the bandits of New York was that of a young girl rescued from a Chinese den in Mott Street about four months ago. Her name was Maggie Sullivan. Being in West Fortieth Street near Tenth Avenue. She had been enticed away from home by Hip Lee, now in the penitentiary, and had been confined in his rooms until the Chinaman was paid $100 by her father, a poor cartman. The police, however, arrested the Mongolian and forced him to give up the girl, who was 17 years old and quite pretty.

WORLD'S FAIR TICKETS.

They Are Works of Art and Typify American Progress.

The tickets of admission to the World's Fair are works of art. They are handsomely printed on bond paper of double thickness, and resemble the old "shinplasters" that went out of circulation years ago. The cardboard—for so it is not really—on which the tickets are printed, was manufactured



GENERAL ADMISSION TICKET.

in the mill where all the paper for United States money is made. The tickets are 7½ by 1½ inches in size. Four designs have been made. One of them bears the vignette of an Indian, decked with feathers. Another bears a likeness of Columbia, the third a vignette of Washington and the fourth a likeness of Lincoln. President Higinbotham says these vignettes are suggestive of the four greatest events in American history. The domination of Indians, the discovery by Columbus, the independence of the country and suppression of slavery. About 5,000,000 of these special tickets, good for any one day during the Exposition, have been distributed over the country to accommodate out-of-town customers.

IN THE SADDLE.

R. J. Tanner Going Around the World on Horseback.

R. J. Tanner started from Lincoln, Neb., March 11, for a trip around the world on horseback. He is young and hearty, and his plan is to go to Washington and New York and then double back to the Pacific Ocean. His westward course will be through the Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, Oregon and



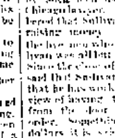
R. J. TANNER.

California. At San Francisco he will sell his horse and take ship for Australia. After riding through the habitable parts of that continent, he will go to Japan. From there he will go to Asia, and after visiting the most interesting places to be found there will pass to Africa, from there through Southern Europe to England, and then home again. The time for this journey is indefinite. He will make the collection of curiosities his principal business while in these foreign lands, and will therefore be tempted to take side trips to any region promising to yield anything out of the usual line. It will be impossible to finish in less than eighteen months according to the program now mapped out, and the journey may be extended to two or three years. He has arms and other necessary equipments and an improved Kodak Camera, which he will snap on anything worth getting a picture of. The horse chosen for the beginning of the journey is a cross between an Arabian steed and an Oregon broncho.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

The Approaching Second Trial of One of the Murderers.

The great Cronin murder is soon to be paraded before the public once again. Dan Coughlin, who was recently released from Joliet prison on a writ of error, is to be again tried for the murder of the Chicago physician. His former trial was supposed to have shown up the inside workings of the Clan-na-Gael society, a revolutionary secret society of Irish origin, but which admits native Americans to its membership. The conviction of Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke left conclusive evidence that Dr. Cronin was murdered by the members of the famous Camp 20, Clan-na-Gaels. There can no longer be any doubt that the murder conspiracy was "hatched out" in Camp 20. Cronin, Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke were members of the camp named. And while it was shown that the murder of Dr. Cronin was decided upon in Camp 20, it was not shown clearly just what interest the Camp had in his removal. Had that point been made clear the drag net of justice would have gathered in a larger crop of murderers than it did when the three men named were convicted. It is on



DAN COUGHLIN.

this point that the new trial hinges. And it seems strange that the coming trial is looked forward to with pleasure by such men as A. M. Sullivan the Chicago lawyer. It will be remembered that Sullivan was charged with raising money for the defense of the five men who were indicted. Sullivan was all but placed under arrest. Since the close of the famous trial it is said that Sullivan never lost interest that he has worked incessantly with a view of having the murder removed from the door of the Clan-na-Gael order. Something like a cool million dollars it is said was raised for this purpose. The approaching trial of Coughlin would seem to indicate that the Clan-na-Gael is ready to disprove all former charges. It is whispered that Coughlin has made a complete confession to those to whom it would surprise those who are held by the populace of the murder conspiracy all along. It is needless to say that the second trial may be far more interesting in detail than the first.

RETURNED TO LIFE.

QUEER CASE DEVELOPED AT INDEPENDENCE, MO.

I. M. CLARK COMES BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

And Finding That J. D. Green Has Married His Widow Causes Them to Get a Divorce—Strange Matrimonial Entanglements of Sarah Green.

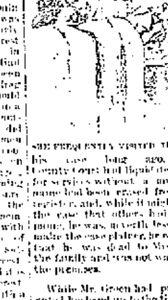


The most peculiar matrimonial complications on record have been developed in a divorce suit which has just been granted at Independence, Mo. The case was tried the other day before Judge Scarritt in the Circuit Court. The plaintiff, J. D. Green, sought a divorce from Sarah E. Green, to whom he was married some years before. The story began twelve years ago, when Sarah became the wife of I. M. Clark. She was then a pretty maiden of 18. She chose Clark from a host of suitors, among whom was J. D. Green. Mr. and Mrs. Clark took up their abode at Kansas City. After the marriage Green quit Kansas City. Some years later he returned, and was surprised to find Mrs. Clark had been transformed into a pushing young widow. Here begins the most remarkable part of the story. For three years Mr. and Mrs. Clark lived happily and then came a parting as



THE BODY OF A MAN WAS FOUND IN THE SLIMY WATER.

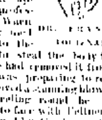
mysterious as it was crushing. One day he left the house to attend to business matters and the happy wife waited in vain for his return. Weeks later the body of a man, disfigured beyond recognition, was found in the slimy waters of O. K. Creek. Near the body was found a memorandum book on the fly leaf of which was the name "I. M. Clark." The identity of the body seemed positive, although Mrs. Clark could not bring herself to the belief that it was that of her husband. It was given burial, however, and as weeks passed without bringing tidings of the missing one she reluctantly credited the story of murder and robbery. Urged by some strange impulse she continued to visit the morgue to view the bodies of unknown dead, and scanned closely the features of hundreds whom she met on the streets, and who bore a resemblance, fancied or real, to her husband. During all the months of her anguish she clung, intuitively perhaps, to the hope that the tragedy which had darkened her home would yet prove to be not associated with the disappearance of Clark. In the early part of 1885 a new face attracted her. J. D. Green, her former lover, returned from the West. He had read the accounts of her husband's death, and after waiting for a suitable length of time in respect to the memory of her deceased husband, he pressed his suit. The sable garments of mourning were cast aside and the widow's cap gave way to the orange blossoms wreath. A wedding soon followed the reunion of the former lovers. A year of happy married life passed when one day there came to the ears of Mrs. Green the report that Ira Clark had been seen on the streets of Kansas City. A week passed and a second report of the kind found its way to the Green homestead. At first she was inclined to believe it a case of mistaken identity, but the belief was dispelled when her brother-in-law met Clark face to face on Main Street. Thus Mrs. Green found herself in a strange dilemma. She was possessed of two living husbands, although guiltless of bigamy in the eyes of the law. Mr. Clark did not interfere with the domestic relations of the Green family, although he soon got to calling at the house. His presence in time became irksome, and Clark was finally informed that he was in the eyes of the law dead, had been buried in the Union cemetery, with a suitable epitaph on the head-stone. To further establish the fact, the city records showed that the Coroner and twelve men had disposed of



SHE FREQUENTLY VISITED THE MORGUE.

his case long ago, and the County Court had liquidated Clark's fees for services without a murmur. His name had been erased from the city register, and, while it might have been the case that others had voted in his name, he was, in truth, less dead. To make the case plainer, he was informed that he was dead to Mrs. Green and the family and was not wanted round the premises.

While Mr. Green had proved a devoted husband up to the time of Clark's appearance, he was now changed. He concluded that he would best serve the interests of society by quitting his wife and applying for a divorce. The decree was given on the ground that Mrs. Green had a husband living.



DR. FONTENAY.

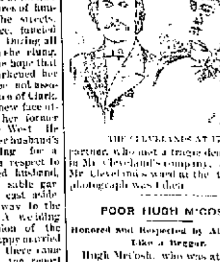
recorded twenty-eight years ago, and of which Dr. Fontenay was never suspected. Rev. A. M. Feltner, a rector of the Episcopal church, disappeared mysteriously. In vain a most diligent search by his friends, aided by detectives, failed to reach any clew to what had become of him. His wife had just died, but beyond that no cause for melancholy was known, and nothing could be learned to indicate any motive for going away so strangely. The document in question is a confession by the Doctor that he murdered Feltner. The confession goes into details. Dr. Fontenay was Mrs. Feltner's physician, and had become greatly interested in the case because of some peculiar features that appealed to his professional zeal. When Mrs. Feltner died he yielded to the temptation to steal the body for an autopsy. He had removed it from the grave and was preparing to rob it when he received a stunning blow from behind. Wheeling round he found himself face to face with Feltner, the latter maddened by the desecration of his wife's grave. The rector again attacked him, and to defend himself, knowing that protests would be useless, the doctor seized the shovel and struck his assailant on the head, hoping to stun him and escape. The blow crushed the temple bone, causing instant death. The horrified murderer placed the body in the empty coffin and refilled the grave. Rain washed away all traces of the work, and the strange disappearance was soon almost forgotten. Dr. Fontenay completed his autopsy with great advantage to science. He adopted his victim's two children, both of whom are living. The daughter is married to a State official. The son is in the government service. Dr. Fontenay was a wealthy bachelor and left them his fortune. Mrs. Feltner's body was found where the confession said it had been buried in the cellar, and reinterred beside that of her husband.

THE CLEVELANDS AT 17.

Reproductions of Some Hitherto Unpublished Pictures.

These pictures of Grover Cleveland, now President, and Frances Folsom, now his wife, were made when these two remarkable figures in American political and social life were at the same age—17, although twenty-eight years intervened between the dates of the photographs. The portrait of Mr. Cleveland was made when he had just begun to read law in the office of Rogers, Bowen and Rogers at Buffalo. It's scarcely possible that he even dreamed as he leaned over that desk that he would twice be elected President of the United States.

The photograph of Miss Folsom, which has never before been printed, shows her in her graduating dress the day before she ended her school days at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. If some seer had hinted to her on that day that she would live to be known for two separate periods of four years as the first lady of this country she would probably have laughed that prophet to scorn. Miss Folsom was the daughter of Mr. Cleveland's law



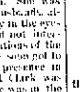
THE CLEVELANDS AT 17.

partner, who met a tragic death while in Mr. Cleveland's company, and was Mr. Cleveland's ward at the time this photograph was taken.

POOR HUGH M'COSH.

Honored and Respected by All He Dies Like a Beggar.

Hugh McCosh, who was at one time one of the brightest and most prominent business men in New York city, died in the street in front of one of the cheapest as well as one of the worst lodging houses in a little alley off Wooster Street last week. He was a North of Ireland man and said to be a relative of Dr. McCosh of Princeton. He entered the employ of A. T. Stewart many years ago, and it was not long before his business ability won for him



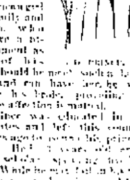
HUGH M'COSH.

the title of Mr. Stewart's "right hand man." He started in business for himself at Mr. Stewart's death, but success made a drunkard of him, although he had always been a drinking man. Failing in his own business ten years ago, he entered the service of an auctioneer whom he had befriended at a time when McCosh was flush with money and the auctioneer a pauper. A year ago he ceased to be an employe, but was paid $1 a day as a sort of pension by the man whose friendship he had won in his palmy days, and that allowance has been continued up to the day when a rum-begotten death put an end to him.

AT LAST HE COMES.

A Live Prince Who Wants An American Wife for What She Is.

Abdul Hamid Ghan, the ruling Prince of a small province of India, is one of the latest oriental arrivals at Chicago. The Prince is a fine looking gentleman and displays a softness for the Dundreary pattern of whiskers. He is very wealthy and has a palace which cost almost $3,000,000. He is single and herein lies one of the principal motives for his visit to the World's Fair. He desires to meet some American girl of good family and education, who would prove a fitting ornament as mistress of his



THE PRINCE.

palace. Should he meet such a lady, he says and can have her, he will make her his bride, providing of course the affection is mutual.

The Prince was educated in the United States and left this country eight years ago to assume his princely functions. He is 35 years old, and though scholarly is sporting in his tastes. While he was [illegible] on his way [illegible] a wife [illegible] would be a big improvement over the average European Princeling who condescends to take an American wife providing she has the necessary cash

LIFTS THE VEIL.

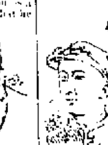
And Reveals a Mystery of Twenty-Eight Years Standing.

There has been found among the private papers of the late Dr. Francis Fontenay, of Clarksville, Tenn., the written confession of a crime which

MONEY AND THE TURF.

VAST SUMS WON AND LOST ON RACES.

Figured by the Year it Runs Into Hundreds of Millions Where Does All This Money Go?—Men Who Get Their Share.



FRED TARAL.

There is yearly spent upon the race tracks of Guttenberg, Gloucester, Sheepshead Bay and the other courses for greater and lesser events that are conducted by the municipalities of the great cities of New York and Brooklyn. The annual budgets of the two big towns do not call for over $80,000,000. More than $100,000,000, or nearly double that amount, is yearly lost or won, plainly lost—at the race tracks, and not only in particular seems to be unattended by this enormous expenditure.

Throughout the United States more money finds its way to the pool box than it costs to run the federal government, yet few seem to be better off by the circulation of this vast amount of coin and greenbacks.

That I may not be accused of exaggeration, I will adduce the figures furnished me by a well-known sportsman, who is an authority upon the subject. There are in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, including suburbs, about 3,000,000 people. Statistics show that the proportion of male adults is

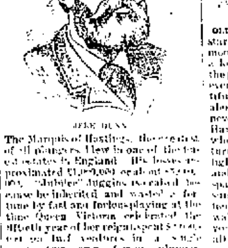


MIKE DWYER.

one out of every six persons. This would give 500,000 to the two cities with their suburbs. My sporting informant tells me that one out of every eight men, not to speak of boys, in and about New York and Brooklyn play the races. This means that 62,500 men daily tempt fortune. Some gamesters play away up in the hundreds; others only invest a five or a ten "spot," while the lowest that can be wagered is $1. The mean between these extremes—I am speaking of men's play now, not of boys'—has been found, after close study and observation, to be about $5.50. Five and one-half times 62,500 (the men who play) are $343,750. Just think of it! Between a quarter and a half million of dollars a day spent on the race track in this immediate vicinity. As there are 313 week days in the year, that would mean that the Titanic sum of $106,492,750 is annually expended in the same way.

In the United States there 65,000,000 of people. The male adult population is 11,000,000. The proportion of gentlemen with sporting blood in their veins is not, of course, in the interior commensurate with that of New York or Brooklyn. In cities like Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, Leadville, Portland and San Francisco, the ratio is in favor of the smaller towns. In the country proper, however, the "dead game sport" is a rare bird. Of the 11,000,000 male adults, it is estimated that only one out of twenty-two tries the "Equine paradox." That would make 500,000 "farmers" (as all people outside of New York are facetiously termed by metropolitan sportsmen), who endeavor to tap the pool box. The average investment is considerably lighter in the interior than New York, say $3 to each speculator. That would make $1,500,000 for each day, or about $469,500,000 for the 313 working days in the year. A tidy sum that—half a thousand billion—the "farmers" of the smaller towns and cities yearly spend in a futile attempt to "beat the horses."

Where does all this money go? We have seen that over $100,000,000 is yearly spent in and about New York and Brooklyn upon the outcome of equine events, and over $469,000,000 in all the country outside the "Greater New York," which is to be. Who reaps the benefit? Certainly not the player, for outside of "Pittsburg Phil" (George W. Smith), "Lucky" Baldwin, Mike Dwyer, "Cull" Holland and Col. Bill Harding you never hear of a plunger who does not "go broke," trying the well nigh impossible task of winning the smiles of the equine siren.



JAKE DUNN.

The Marquis of Hastings, the greatest of all plungers, flew in one of the finest estates in England. His losses approximated $1,000,000 or about $... [illegible] "Jubilee" Juggins is ruined because he inherited and wasted a fortune by fast and furious playing at the time Queen Victoria celebrated the fiftieth year of her reign, spent $... [illegible] on turf ventures in a single year. Our own famous plunger, Walton, won $... in England in 1881. Walton backed the winning horse at three big contests and raised havoc among the English bookmakers. From Arthur Magnis, the greatest of British sportsmen, Walton took $... [illegible]. Two years after the "King of the American Plungers" again visited England, and he not only lost the $... he had won in England, but about $... more he had picked up on the American turf the season, winning his English venture. Arthur Magnis got back his share of the plunder. In fact he was the [illegible] he got back [illegible] ... with ... interest.

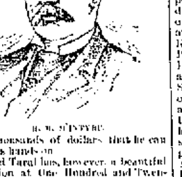
The savants [illegible] that there is very little of the money at the end of the racing season though they take in hundreds of thousands of dollars, as the cost of pool-box fees. The huge purses they have up, together with the thousand and one expenses, which are necessarily incurred, the owners say, eat up all the profits. They are content to do a little better than "get even" at the close of the season. The associations, these gentlemen assert, open tracks and conduct great events not for the purpose of making money, but of promoting honest sport.

Who makes the money, then? Is it the race horse owner? August Belmont, Pierre Lorillard and ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman Michael N. Nolan, the Albany Croesus, sold out their stables, although they had the best horses in the country, because they could not stand the draft upon their purses. Owning and racing horses is adjudged upon all sides to be a costly luxury. Who sweeps in the coin then? Is it the bookmaker on the track? Ask any one of them and he will tell you that he counts himself fortunate indeed if he comes back to town with a thousand or two. The hundred dollars a day he has to pay to the association for the privilege of hanging up his shingle in the betting ring at the track and the keen rivalry of his brother bookmaker keep him guessing as to how he will meet his obligations.

At last we have it. It must be the city poolroom keeper who catches the nimble dollar as it wings its silvery flight across the equine firmament. Here, again, we are disappointed. The poolroom keeper, if he is a friend and confides in you, will whisper in your ear that his lot is the hardest of all. First, the landlord insists upon six times the rent he would get from any other tenant, and then—here the whisper becomes less audible and more tragic in its intensity—the police must be cared for. Without "protection" the poolroom keeper can do no business. To crown his misfortunes, he will add, the owners of a certain society, founded for the purposes of social regeneration, insist upon their "divy," and he must "give up" or seek for pastures new. With a sigh he concludes by saying that he counts himself lucky to have the wherewith to pay rent and buy bread for his family.

Whose capacious paw, then, grasps and holds the "long green?" Is it the high priced jockey? Some of these midget monarchs, I know, make all the way from $10,000 to $25,000 upon their season's mounts. Here, again, we are at sea. With the exception of dashing Fred Taral none of them has any money to speak of. A brief investigation, however, shows the reason for this. With the exception of Taral they all back their mounts or some other fellow's mounts. "Snapper" Garrison, the "demon rider" of the American turf, is as daring a bettor on a limited scale as the Marquis of Hastings or "Plunger" Walton. Although his earnings yearly approach $25,000, he is generally "plum broke." Lately, however, he has wooed successfully that fickle jade Fortune, and is about $30,000 to the good. Will "Snapper" continue to hold her smile?

Jimmy McLaughlin, too, at one time America's premier rider, a few years ago was worth $100,000 or more. In course of time Jimmy became too heavy to take a mount, and turned horse owner. Then began his troubles. He backed his horses and luck went back on him. Recently, however, he made a few bold coups and has some odd thousands of dollars that he can lay his hands on.



R. W. M'INTYRE.

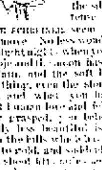
Fred Taral has, however, a beautiful mansion at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lenox Avenue, New York, for which he paid $27,000 in cash. He spent $10,000 in furnishing and fitting it up, going so far even as to construct a handsome Turkish bath.

W. S. H.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

The Heroine of a Strange and Romantic Home In Africa.

Matjesfontein, the home of Olive Schreiner, is a railway station 190 miles out from Cape Town on the dryest waste of the great Karoo plains. This Karoo is very near to Miss Schreiner's heart. "It was amid such scenes as these, amid motionless, unmeasurable silence," she says, "that the oriental mind first framed its noblest conception of the unseen, the 'I am, that I am' of the Hebrew. Not less wonderful is the Karoo at night, when the stars of the Milky Way form a band across the sky. You stand alone outside, you see the velvet blue-black vault rising slowly on one side of the great horizon and sinking on the other, the earth is so motionless, the silence is so intense you almost



OLIVE SCHREINER.

seem to hear the stars move. No less wonderful are the moonlight nights when you sit alone on a kopje and the moon has risen over the plain, and the soft light is over everything, even the stones are beautiful, and what you have dreamed about human love and fellowship, and never grasped, you believe in then. Hardly less beautiful is the sunrise when the hills which have been purple turn to gold, and suddenly the rays of light shoot like spears across the plain and make every dewdrop on the ice plants sparkle. Nor less lovely are the sunsets, you go out in the evening, the fierce heat of the day is over, as you walk a cool breath touches your cheek; you look up, and all the hills are turned pink and purple, and a curious light lies on the top of the Karoo bushes, they are golden, then it turns to ... and all along the west there are bars of gold against a pale emerald sky, and then everything begins to turn gray. In the Karoo there are almost no trees. As you travel along the great plains, more especially between Beaufort and De Aar, you may almost [illegible] on a [illegible] ... away on the horizon. Beautiful Isles with the sunlight sparkling on the water and islands and palm trees, domes and minarets on the mountains ... and ... mountains ... [illegible] stop for half an hour ... you will ... [illegible]

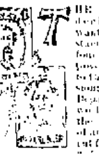
A [illegible]

De Jotha [illegible] of ... has in his possession a [illegible] ... got ... with ... once the property of Marie Antoinette, ... at ... court his maternal grandmother was a maid of honor.

STAMPS OF HAWAII.

PRIMITIVE METHODS OF PREPAYING MAIL MATTER.

The Hawaiian Postal Service Is Almost as Old as That of the United States—Some Samples of the Stamps Now In Use.



The Hawaiians decided that they wanted postage stamps in 1851, four years after our Government came to the decision. The Postal Department set to work and evolved the types set work of art shown in the cut for the values of 2, 5 and 13 cents, their actual being the same as the United States. They were printed in blue on white paper. In 1852 another of the value of 13 cents was issued bearing the legend H. I. and U. S. Postage, 13 cents, these were used for mail between the United States and Hawaii. The first stamps of this set is calculated to fetch at auction, and the four are estimated by collectors to be worth over $5,000, and there is no doubt that they would bring at least that amount if any were

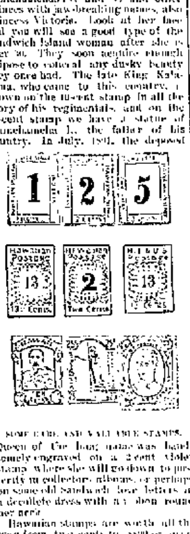


DONE BY AMERICANS.

on the market at present. And from that time to this the stamps of these interesting islands have gone through various stages of development from the first crude label to the present commendable set.

The next issue was even worse from an artistic standpoint, bearing a cut of some military person with his nose apparently cut off. Finding its efforts at portraiture not appreciated, the Government again essayed the type set style, and it was not till 1862 that it tried a likeness, this time of one of the Kamehamehas, and with better success.

Now that great institution, the American Bank Note Company, was asked to settle all difficulties by making the stamps. It may not be generally known that this company now engraves stamps for many small foreign countries, for whom it is cheaper than buying the expensive apparatus required for their manufacture and patronizing extremely doubtful native talent. So in January, 1864, the Bank Note Company made the first stamps for the islands, producing a series of portraits in bright colors which gladden the heart and beautify the album of the stamp collector. Native Kings and Queens are here in profusion—Kamehameha IV. and V. and other Princes with jaw-breaking names, also Princess Victoria. Look at her face and you will see a good type of the Sandwich Island woman after she is over 30. They soon acquire enough adipose to conceal any dusky beauty they once had. The late King Kalakaua, who came to this country, is shown on the 10-cent stamp in all the glory of his regimentals, and on the 15-cent stamp we have a statue of Kamehameha I., the father of his country. In July, 1891, the deposed



SOME RARE AND VALUABLE STAMPS.

Queen of the long name was handsomely engraved on a 2-cent violet stamp, where she will go down to posterity in collectors' albums, or perhaps on some old Sandwich love letters in a decollete dress with a ribbon round her neck.

Hawaiian stamps are worth all the way from two cents to $5,000 or over, and as a country is favored and largely collected by Philatelists as stamp collectors style themselves.

SHE MARRIED AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Unexpected Outcome of a Romance in Which an English Girl Figured.

"Some of the Washington romances are very queer," said a woman who had lived for many years at the Capital to a New York Tribune reporter. "English people, you know, are apt to be more eccentric in their fads and their fancies than Americans, and sometimes they take very odd likings. Some years ago there was a young English girl stopping at the British Legation in Washington and this girl, together with the daughters of American men, peculiar to the insular English ... in a proportion ... although entirely theoretical admiration for the aboriginal red man, of whom, however, she had never seen a specimen.

"Just at that time there was some trouble in the West and the Indians were performing their ghost dances and other war antics ... to Miss ... great delight a ... of chiefs was sent on to Washington ... possession with the ... A very small ... was given ... the latter ... present ... Miss ... Little head was full of ... romance ... [illegible] ... about her ending ... her visit to America coming to an end she went home and I thought nothing more about it until a few years ago when I heard the end of the story.

"It seems that she was genuinely epris with the dusky young warrior, and Savage Bear or whatever was his name, was equally smitten. So the matter was finally arranged by the girl, who had money of her own, returning to this country with her brother who seemed to accept the situation without a demur, and after a visit to her chief in the Far West they were married and settled down upon a ranch in a game country. This delighted the brother, who is a great sportsman, and I am told that they live very pleasantly indeed."

The New Commissioner of Patents.

John S. Seymour, appointed by President Cleveland for the office of Commissioner of Patents, is a Connecticut lawyer, is about 45 years old and resides in Norwalk, Conn. He was elected to the State Senate in 1881, played an important part in the contest over the governorship, and recently was made Insurance Commissioner, the Senate having ... by Gov. Morris, whose first appointee, Mr. ... nominee had been objected by the Senate. Mr. Seymour is a man of considerable reputation as a lawyer and has made a specialty of patent litigation.

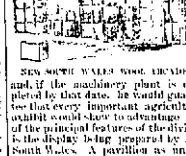


FROM FAR AUSTRALIA

One of the Notable Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition.

Not less than seventy-five cars dumped their freight into the agricultural building at Chicago in one day last week. Over seven hundred men were at work taking care of the goods so delivered and preparing the pavilions for their final reception. And yet so perfect is the system to which the work has been reduced that there was no friction, and a casual visitor would have sworn that there were not more than a hundred laborers and mechanics within the structure.

Chief Buchanan said that his department would be ready for the opening,



NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL ARCADES.

and, if the machinery plant is completed by that date, he would guarantee that every important agricultural exhibit would show to advantage. One of the principal features of the division is the display being prepared by New South Wales. A pavilion as unique as any is being erected. Entrance will be had under an arch, or rather arches of wool. This material will be displayed in huge bales, which will be used in building the arches just as blocks of marble are used. About two thousand bushels of grain have been used by the Iowa commissioners in decorating their pavilion.

J. W. Kennedy.

James Walter Kennedy is the famous athlete who lifted the Police Gazette dumb-bell, which weighed 1,030



JAMES WALTER KENNEDY.

pounds. Kennedy is 32 years of age, his height is 6 feet 10½ inches; chest measurement, 44 inches; waist, 34 inches; calf, 17 inches; thigh, 26 inches; forearm, 14 inches; biceps, 16 inches; weight, 210 pounds. He is a native of Iowa and claims the title of champion strong man of America.

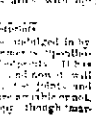
Wants to Wrestle Leonard.

While prominent pugilists are refusing to battle for stakes of from $10,000 to $25,000, it is refreshing to note the forfeit posted at the Police Gazette office one day last week. The poster wants to try his skill in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match with Hugh Leonard and puts up $250 as a guarantee of good faith. If a match can be arranged a purse of $500 will be put up. That is all the purses that a forward athletic good, scientific wrestling match can command. The ambitious athlete is Edward Atherton of Belfast, New York State.



A Strong Man.

William M. Black, a portrait of whom appears below, is what an Eastern sporting paper calls a giant among the strong men of these and other days. As yet Mr. Black has not made his appearance as a professional, but his feats making his debut ... the ... lifting ... has only been ... at private exhibitions ... in New York. He is ... of one of the ... associations in that city. His principal feat is to toss a ... pound dumb-bell about on his arms with apparent ease.



W. M. BLACK.

Life by Footprints.

The ... of ... is indulged in by ... the ... of ... footprints. ... palmistry, and now it will ... possible to tell ... joints and ... whether you are amiable or not, why you are not happy though married and all the rest.

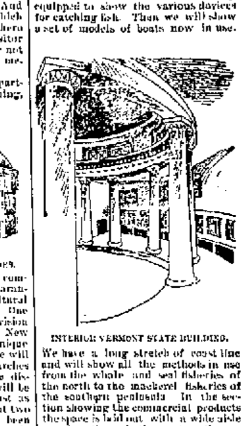
DOINGS AT THE FAIR.

SKETCHES FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW.

The Great Fisheries Exhibit from Norway and Australia—Scenes in the Vermont and New Jersey State Buildings.

Chicago letter: The floor of the Fisheries Building at the World's Fair fairly groans on all sides with the weight of clumsy-looking fishing boats, big crates of fishing tackle and monster cases of piscatorial food products calculated to make a vegetarian forswear the firmest of resolves. Way over in the northwest corner of the main building stands tier above tier of cases and barrels clustered about a pillar bearing a large placard reading "Norway." Near by is seated a man of such proportions that he could almost make two of the herculean Director of Works. It is Superintendent Bach, Secretary of the Society for the Development of Norwegian Fisheries.

"Our exhibit will be just stunning," says he, twirling a big, gold-headed cane, while watching the work of installation going on about him. "One of its main features will be the historical display, showing the methods of our fishermen from the earliest knowledge we have of them. We will have models of the boats used at various times, beginning with the stocky but stanch affairs used by the hardy Norsemen who flourished long before Columbus' time. The models of the various eras will be fully equipped to show the various devices for catching fish. Then we will show a set of models of boats now in use.



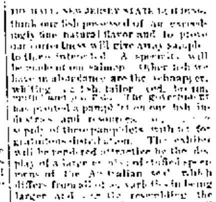
INTERIOR VERMONT STATE BUILDING.

We have a long stretch of coast line and will show all the methods in use from the whale and seal fisheries of the north to the mackerel fisheries of the southern peninsula. In the section showing the commercial products the space is laid out with a wide aisle running through the center, the extreme boundaries are formed by screens on which hang photographs and sketches representing a panoramic view of the whole coast, length, showing the various fisheries and harbors. Canned and smoked fish, oil and other fish products are displayed in the space intervening between the screens and aisle railings. At the entrance a large arch has been built, surmounted by the national arms. The arch is formed of spars and curiously carved oars. Just within the arch a Norwegian fisherman's cabin has been built. It is a red structure, with small windows and a cozy fireplace. The wall bounding the farther end of the aisle is decorated with a large painting in oil showing a typical arctic scene with realistic ice floes and icebergs. On the ice a party of hunters are depicted spearing seals.

Across the main aisle from the Norway exhibit the New South Wales section is being installed. Superintendent Pugh is also full of his subject.

"Our country's resources in a piscatorial way are practically unbounded," said he, "and yet we import a great part of the fish we use. We have 650 miles of good fishing coast that heretofore for some unaccountable reason has not been developed as it should be. Our people, though, are just beginning to realize the folly of importing $750,000 worth of fish annually instead of exporting several times that amount. With the increased activity incident to our preparations for the World's Fair several large companies have been organized for the purpose of developing to the fullest our possibilities as a fishing colony. Much of the present great exhibit is due to the efforts of these corporations.

"The chief aim of the exhibit will be to disseminate a knowledge of our fish food products. To this end will be shown our methods of preparation and the results actually achieved. We



IN HALL, NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING.

think our fish possessed of an exceedingly fine natural flavor and to prove our correctness will give away samples to those interested. A specialty will be made of our salmon. Other fish we have in abundance are the schnapper, whiting, ... fish, tailer, and bream. The government has printed a pamphlet on our fish industries and resources ... a supply of these pamphlets, with ... for gratuitous distribution. The exhibit will be rendered attractive by the display of a large ... of stuffed specimens of the Australian seal, which differs from all others ... in being larger and ... resembling the walrus. At the ... entrance will be erected a trophy of ... in the form of a lighthouse. Another trophy will be made of pearl shells. A unique feature will be a collection of marine serpents preserved in alcohol."

The poor umpire is just as "rotten" this season as last, and just as many tell him so.

LOVE'S RACE AGAINST TIME.



[illegible] they left [illegible] dress?"

"Not as I know of."

"How long since they [illegible]?"

"[illegible] at Lady Day."

[illegible] Terrace leaned on the [illegible] which she had brought up to [illegible] the door and looked at me [illegible] favor.

"Do you think the landlord [illegible]?"

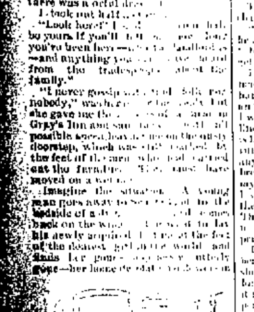
No answer. [illegible] in her frowsy [illegible] persuaded remarked [illegible] eral that "when [illegible] there was a awful [illegible]."

I took out half a [illegible].

"Look here!" I said [illegible] be yours if you'll tell [illegible] you've been here [illegible] landlord is — and anything you [illegible] from the tradespeople about the family."

"I never gossip [illegible] nobody," was her [illegible] but she gave me the [illegible] at Gray's Inn and [illegible] possible speed [illegible] on the dirty doorstep, which was still marked by the feet of the men who had carried out the furniture. [illegible] moved on a [illegible].

Imagine the situation. A young man goes away to [illegible] the bedside of a dying [illegible] comes back on the [illegible] his newly acquired [illegible] of the dearest girl in the world and finds her gone — her home [illegible].



"OH, HOW GOOD IT IS TO SEE YOUR DEAR FACE AGAIN!"

the windows, no furniture in the place, "To Let" staring from every window, and only a woolen-swathed caretaker — a vicious variety of charwoman — and — on whom to pour out his wrath and his questions. I had only known Clara three months. I knew not a single one of her friends — I knew she had some few relations — her mother's family — and I did not even know their name. The Vanes knew no one in Kensington, and they only knew me through our cat having fortunately been killed by their dog. Mr. Vane had called to apologize, and had asked me to call, and I had seen Clara, and made my mind up. One good look at her was enough to convince any man of sense that she was the only girl in the world. But I was poor then, and poverty is proud. The Vanes' house, dress and mode of life betokened I could not tell her that I loved her, and now——

The east wind blew cheerlessly up the street, driving a horrid army of rubbish and torn paper before it. The chat woman opened the door again and put out her curled papered head to say:

"There was a funeral afore the sale; perhaps they'd tell you at the undertakers."

A funeral! I hailed a passing hansom and drove straight to Gray's Inn.

"Yes. Mr. Vane unfortunately died at one of our houses in Westphalia Terrace. Left no estate; had systematically overshot his income. Sorry I can't give you any further information."

Said a dapper clerk, who seemed absorbed in papers when I was shown in, but whom I saw at the window as I went away through South square, paring his nails and whistling to the sparrows.

Not a clue. The tradesmen knew nothing, the vicar knew nothing, the police, of course, knew nothing and did nothing but pocket my money and take down things in notebooks with blunt pencils.

Advertisement failed absolutely. And so Clara was lost to me — passed out of my life completely — leaving me with a really respectable fortune, which it was entirely out of the question for me to enjoy. I never wavered in the least in my intention to marry her if she would have me, and I simply waited until I should see her again.

It will have been inferred that I did see her again. I did, but not for four years. Four long years. I won't go so far as to say that an hour never passed in which I did not think of her, but I'll swear that two never did. And I loved her more than ever. I used to think sometimes in the evenings of her pretty gray eyes and her short, dark, curly hair, and that dear voice of hers, till I could not stand it any longer, and then I used to rush out of my lodgings in Regent's Park and tear over to Kensington, and walk up and down outside No. 10 Westphalia Terrace till I might fairly have been described as known to the police.

Well, after four years of this life I had my own work to do and my other life to live, but that has nothing to do with this story — after four years business took me to Tunbridge.

I went by an express train. I bought the papers and got a comfortable corner in a first class carriage, where I let the papers lie on my knee and dreamed my usual dreams — Clara, Clara, Clara.

The station round by Chislehurst, Orpington. I looked idly out at the station gardens, at roses and pinks and honeysuckle, the [illegible] porters [illegible] from the grime of railway life.

As we [illegible] Station I looked out [illegible] to the [illegible] Clara. She was standing on the up platform a bunch of red and pink roses in her hand. She had on a gray dress with black [illegible] just the same sweet [illegible] face and curling hair.

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] other [illegible] years of [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] platform [illegible] I [illegible]

We — young — [illegible]

[illegible]

I stopped [illegible]

"Nothing wrong?"

"No, but I'm going to [illegible]."

"No, you don't," I said.

[illegible] desperate. We were [illegible] hundred yards [illegible] "The up train [illegible] Amoke [illegible]

I took a [illegible] the seat and [illegible]

A [illegible] would and they [illegible] and I should [illegible]

"For my astonishment [illegible]"

"And what about my [illegible] to [illegible] the train [illegible] get into trouble."

I jumped out of the carriage [illegible] hands [illegible] next [illegible] down [illegible] I was speeding [illegible] Embankment [illegible] station. The [illegible] running was not easy. Nor am I at any time a practiced runner. My breath came fast and with difficulty, my knees [illegible] but I [illegible] the number of the train in the tunnel behind me. The up train! I was [illegible] with the [illegible] prize [illegible].

If the train [illegible] up won it would bear her away [illegible] I would. I [illegible] my failing legs forward, fought for breath, got it in a rapture of relief which [illegible] is called. I believe the second wind and the main line up and I came in neck and neck. But, of course, I landed on the down platform. I flew up the steps and over the bridge and reached the up platform, breathless, hatless, but radiant.

Clara was just getting into a first class carriage.

I stumbled in after her and sank panting in the corner. She, seated at the far window, did not turn her eyes on me till the slow throb of the train betokened departure. Then she looked at her fellow traveler and blanched. We were alone in the carriage, and I fear I had a lunatic air. Then she recognized me. Her face flushed, and she said:

"Oh, you!" with a delightful lightening of eyes and brows and a dimpling at the corner of the mouth.

"I had," I exclaimed pantingly, "to run — to catch — the train!"

"I suppose so," she said, leaning back in her corner and smiling. "It wasn't very wise to give yourself so little time to do it in. Where have you sprung from? Have you friends down here?"

"I have sprung," I said, beginning to recover myself, "from the main line down, and am subject to a penalty not exceeding £5 for availing myself of the electric communication and stopping that train."

"Do you mean that you were in that train that went through just now?" said Clara, looking interested.

"Yes, and I stopped it. The guard was not at first satisfied with my reasons, though they were of the best."

"Why did you stop it? What were your reasons — if one may ask?"

"You may ask, though the guard did not. I stopped the train because I have been looking for you for four years, and I saw you on that platform."



WE SAT HAND IN HAND.

I would have stopped a tiger, or the march of civilization on the same grounds."

She gave me a hurried glance and dropped her long lashes.

I mopped my forehead furtively before proceeding.

"I have been looking for you for four years," I said, "to ask you to marry me. Dear, I never have even thought of marrying any one else, and I have been looking for you all this time."

My flippancy, born of nervousness, was deserting me. I leaned forward earnestly. "Oh, how good it is to see your dear face again!" I said. "This pays for all. It is——"

"Stop!" she interrupted, still looking down. "I suppose you don't know I was married three years ago to General Peglar?"

Married! I sank back sick at heart. The train stopped and a copy of the Financial News got in, with a gentleman completely buried in it.

But, buried as he was, he was a check on conversation.

That was an awful journey. I sat up very straight and asked questions about roses and the people who lived at Halstead, and the prospects of the hops, and many other things which I did not want to hear, and Mrs. Peglar answered me. And the Financial News and its occupant sat opposite to me.

[illegible] grew more and more silent. I [illegible] At Charing [illegible] a voice that was not very steady.

"Won't you come and see me some time? I live at the Red House, Halstead."

"No," I said. "It would be too much. I hope I shall never see you again."

[illegible] We stood facing each [illegible] platform and I [illegible] the porters [illegible] signaling.

"Good-by," I said, and [illegible] gentle [illegible] voice. "Your [illegible] I trust, is well?"

She did not answer, and I blundered on.

"I regret to see that you are in deep mourning. Not, I trust——"

"No, no, no!" she cried vehemently. "Women at least [illegible] She [illegible] be [illegible] She knows I [illegible] to marry Gen. Peglar. She knows how I loved [illegible] was [illegible]."

I [illegible] short.

"Good by," she said, and walked down the platform. I [illegible] horror for the [illegible] "Thank God! It's for Gen. Peglar, of course."

"Your [illegible] is he dead?"

She stopped and looked at me.

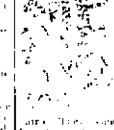
[illegible] "You [illegible]? Ah, and [illegible] was very good to me."

We went down to the [illegible] gardens, where the children [illegible] sparrows play, and sat there in the sunshine, hand in hand.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION

SCENES OF ACTIVITY IN THE GREAT WHITE CITY.

A Street in Cairo Faithfully Reproduced — Its Actors, Pla[illegible] Mosques and Minarets, Camels and Dancing Girls — Other Oriental Curiosities.



[Special Correspondence.]

A FEATURE of the most interesting group of foreigners at the World's Fair grounds is a street which is now open to the visitors for a few days. It came all the way from the far Nile. The principal members of the groups are from Cairo. They came by steamer. The Egyptian colony is for a year having the service of the Scandinavian [illegible]. A street in Cairo [illegible] Turkish [illegible] part [illegible] The [illegible] in number, [illegible] have [illegible] look after [illegible] out the first [illegible] Mohammedan [illegible] with long flowing robes and long whiskers. His [illegible] Mr. Ali Arabi accompanying the party is still another [illegible] character, Khalel Nosa, the famous conjuror of Egypt, who swallows swords, is long [illegible] fire and [illegible] flowers and plants [illegible] Before the voyage to America a full Egyptian wedding [illegible] of Sayed Mohamed [illegible] recently to [illegible] with Miss Rachel [illegible] and if [illegible] are carried out there will be marriages by the old priest in a few days.

The men wear flowing coats of blue or red or yellow silk, thrown back at the chest to display vestures of the loveliest [illegible] Some of the men are musicians composing an Egyptian band. They have instruments like guitars, [illegible] tambourines and mandolins. Others are dancers. They are easily distinguishable because of their [illegible] which are longer and [illegible] of [illegible] than the robes of their countrymen. A few are magicians clothed in bright

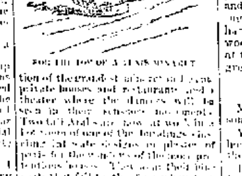


AT BAZAR BAZAAR.

red or in black. The women far outshine the men in beauty, in short, in all. They are very beautiful. Their features are regular and refined. Their eyes are big and brown, and quite expressive, too. Their complexion is a rich, deep bronze. Their hair is black and glossy. But the leading dancer of the village been here last fall Miss Rehan might not have posed for the silver statue of Montana's goddess. The colored robes of the women do not destroy the lines of their figures.

The Egyptians have with them forty-seven snakes, which will be charmed by three women. The serpentines vary in size from 6 inches to 7 feet. They are varicolored and of many species. One of the finest specimens is a big-hooded cobra. The head of the sixteen donkeymen and donkeys is Achmat, who is well known to many Americans as a guide in Cairo. Achmat's favorite donkey is Yankee Doodle, so named by the American consul at Cairo. The beast's closest friend is Poco, a dancing monkey owned by another member of the party named Abdone Magid Hemoun. There are seven camels, six of them trained to perform tricks as well as carry burdens.

The animals are kept in a native barn at night and exhibited in the street during the day. The natives bring with them an immense amount of freight. This includes building material, tapestries, bric-a-brac and merchandise. The street in Midway is far more picturesque and on a bigger scale than the one which interested so many thousands at the Paris Exposition. There are native slaves, a big mosque, an imposing reproduc-



FOR THE JOY OF A LINE'S MINSTER.

tion of the grand [illegible] private houses and restaurants and a theater where the dancers will be seen in their [illegible] Twenty Arabs are now at work in a [illegible] of one of the buildings [illegible] [illegible] Arabic designs [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] coats that [illegible] from [illegible] The construction of the [illegible] taken from [illegible] Egypt [illegible] work of the [illegible] being [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] are to form a display [illegible] central splendor in this building, represent a value of $1,500,000. Shopkeep-

[illegible] which [illegible] detail before the Exposition is formally opened.



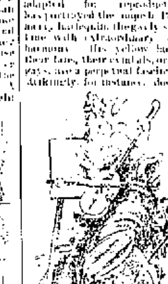
STREET IN CAIRO.

POSTERS OF PARIS

They Are Generally Artists and Always Attract Notice.

[Paris Correspondence.]

Cheret is an artist in his way, which is the bill poster's way. He introduced to the Parisians the artistic poster, full of color and of execrable drawing, and it became a sensation at once. This the public is due to his excellent taste. Realizing the best traits of his tracks, he has always loved the note of his color that it might set up just the distraction of a wasting crowd. With in the narrow limits of a crown his reds and yellows, his blue and pinks might appear strident; but he has mastered the craft of special decoration, and his "tonless" design appears merely gay when it is properly placed. As his reproductions of his effects so also he understands the limit of lithography and his drawings are always perfectly adapted for reproduction. He has portrayed the impish Pierrot, the merry harlequin, the gaily shod columbine with extraordinary spirit and humor. His yellow ladies, with their fans, their sandals, or their noses gay, are a perpetual fascination. How distinctly for instance, does the daz-



A POSTER BY A CHERET POSTER.

zling vision elected to advertise the Pantomimes Lumineuses, detatch herself from the background of irritant blue! Though it is his lot to demand attention for a bonbon or a patent medicine, though he is wont to puff the last sensation of the music hall, he is never slavishly bound by his motive; and if he produce an elegant design, he is content that the accompanying legend should convey the information. His masterpiece — or one of his masterpieces — is the poster of the Hippodrome de la Porte Maillot. The intensely modern girl seated up on a special horse is a triumph of fancy, and the pale green dress bespangled with red is as pretty as need be. A hoarding covered with his posters is worth many years of the official salon.

MARMOSETS LIKE OYSTERS

Some Points on How to Keep Them in Condition.

Those who have followed with any degree of interest my suggestions and experiences in the matter of feeding the marmoset, so often dying of decline in this country from the lack of suitable nourishment rather than from cold, may be glad to know that they will relish oysters — at least so I find to be the case with the one which I have had for some seven and one-half years, and which continues in good health, in spite of the severity of the season. The frost renders the procuring of snails difficult, and the obtaining of any variety in the way of insect diet is in winter almost impossible. My pet "Marmie" will eat the left half of an oyster at luncheon time with evident enjoyment, says a writer in the London Spectator, and with his tongue and tiny teeth will tear morsels from a pleasant tone after the manner of a cat. Live shrimps are not to be had from the fishmongers. They will not bear transportation. But where they can be had on the coast the marmoset need not want a change of food. "Marmie" likes nothing better, when he can get them. During the cold weather a gas burner is left alight in the room in which he sleeps and although the temperature has been as low as 30 degrees he does not seem to suffer, probably because he is carefully fed and wrapped up. He prefers his [illegible] with one chill off, and he has a [illegible] of flannel and cotton wool, with an extra blanket all aired at the fire night and morning, and a green baize cover to his cage.

THE STAGE.

Mrs. W. J. Florence opened her season in Lincoln, Neb.

Yolande Wallace, now resting at her home in Falmouth, Maine, is to join the [illegible] forces shortly.

Rumor comes from Tunbridge Wells, England, that Mary Anderson now Mrs. Navarro, is writing her memoirs of stage life.

In Boston last week, at the Hollis Street, Julia Marlowe appeared for the first time in Sheridan Knowles' "The Love Chase," with Mrs. John Drew as the widow.

Irving, Coquelin and Hading and Mounet Sully, the French tragedian, will fill the first season in the New York Theatre to be erected by Henry E. Abbey.

Bettina Girard, perhaps better known as Betty Robinson [illegible] was announced to be dying in a hospital a few weeks ago, is out in the world again, bright and pretty as ever.

Sardou is said to realize as much from one play as Herbert Spencer has realized from his life work. This may be discouraging to philosophers, but it ought to inspire dramatists.

A. M. Palmer, the President of the Actors' Fund of America, has a new plan for getting money for the fund. He introduced [illegible] the other day. Mr. Palmer proposes that every person who draws a [illegible] shall contribute to [illegible] the actors' fund.

The Prince [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Rubinstein's sacred opera "Moses" is to be performed this month for the first time on the stage at Brenn, Germany.

LIVES ARE TANGLED.

A QUEER MATRIMONIAL SUIT IN WASHINGTON

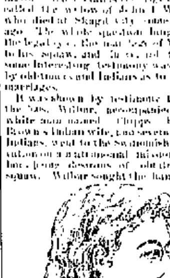
INVOLVING THE VALIDITY OF COMMON MARRIAGE.

A Squaw and a White Woman Claim to be Widows of the Same Man. Incidentally There Is an Immense Fortune at Stake.



A VERY REMARKABLE case involving the validity of certain marriages is now on trial at [illegible] City, Washington. An estate [illegible] at Skagit [illegible] is now involved. [illegible] contestants for [illegible] wealth are two claimants of [illegible] one is a Caucasian, the other a squaw of the Swinomish tribe of the State of Washington. Each claims the right to be called the widow of John I. Wilbur, who died at Skagit City some years ago. The whole question hinges on the legality of the marriage of Wilbur to his squaw, and [illegible] to that some interesting testimony was given by old-timers and Indians as to Indian marriages.

It was shown by testimony that in the '50s, Wilbur, accompanied by a white man named Clapps Brown, Brown's Indian wife, and several other Indians, went to the Swinomish reservation on a matrimonial mission. Wilbur's [illegible] designs of obtaining a squaw. Wilbur sought the hand of a



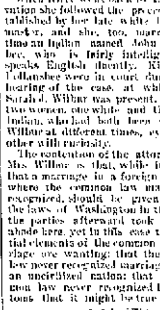
THE SWINOMISH SQUAW.

young Klootchman known as "Kitty," and he opened negotiations for the girl with her mercenary father, who demanded $40 as the price of his daughter.

After three talks negotiations were completed and the swain turned over the $40 to the father of the girl, and the amount was immediately distributed among the Indian girl's relatives. Wilbur then gave Kitty $50 with which to purchase her bridal trousseau of beads and buckskins. Later he took his blushing bride in his canoe, and returned to his ranch at Skagit City. Three children were born to the couple, one girl and two boys. The girl died when 10 years of age, but the boys are still living. Wilbur began to tire of his squaw, and in 1874 he entered into correspondence with a Miss Sarah J. Wilcox of Henderson Jefferson County, N. Y., and after a two years' acquaintance by letter the young woman came West to accept Wilbur's invitation of marriage. She arrived in June, 1876, and was married in the same month at La Connor. In the meantime Wilbur had discarded his squaw, and had sent her back to the Swinomish reservation with the two boys.

When Kitty went back to the reservation she followed the precedent established by her late white lord and master, and she, too, married, this time an Indian named John Follansbee, who is fairly intelligent and speaks English fluently. Kitty and Follansbee were in court during the hearing of the case, at which Mrs. Sarah J. Wilbur was present, and the two women, one white and the other Indian, who had both been wives of Wilbur at different times, eyed each other with curiosity.

The contention of the attorneys for Mrs. Wilbur is that, while it is true that a marriage in a foreign country, where the common law marriage is recognized, should be given force in the laws of Washington in the event the parties afterward took up their abode here, yet in this case the essential elements of the common law marriage are wanting: that the common law never recognized marriage among an uncivilized nation: that the common law never recognized their customs that it might be true that the



MRS. SARAH J. WILBUR.

courts of this State would recognize a marriage where both the parties were Indians, still it would not recognize the validity of a marriage where one of the parties was a white man and a citizen of the State and the other contracting party an Indian woman and a member of an Indian tribe.

THREE PHANTOMS.

The old Morrison [illegible] near Fayetteville, North Carolina, bears a ghostly reputation. [illegible] the driveway of the [illegible] plantation a white steed bearing two riders, a man and a woman, a [illegible] forth and turns into a dark lane. Then another ghostly rider on a black horse appears in pursuit. When [illegible] into the wagon road, at the edge of the forest stands a great oak tree. There the white steed [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] The black steed and rider [illegible] same spot [illegible] disappear, and once [illegible] is ended. The [illegible] Wilbur [illegible] [illegible] to tell [illegible] the haunted Morrison [illegible] [illegible] the richest man in [illegible] in slaves and [illegible] [illegible] Morrison was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stables of fast [illegible] hounds [illegible] hunting [illegible] [illegible] old Morrison [illegible] planter [illegible] [illegible] parents [illegible] [illegible] young girl. Morrison madly jealous of her, and his cruelty culminated in his chaining her in a

[illegible] Morrison [illegible] young [illegible] managed at great [illegible] to her [illegible] and the assurance to [illegible] him a note to bring him her condition, and to [illegible] him to rescue her. The note was [illegible] by a faithful slave who soon [illegible] an answer from the [illegible] that he would attempt to rescue her that night. He came, entered the house by stealth, took the chains and carried his loved one out of the house in his arms. His horse was concealed on the lawn, and placing Miss M[illegible] in front of him, he started and rode toward the long lane as [illegible] as possible. The jealous husband, however, had been aroused, and their flight was discovered. One [illegible] mounting his favorite race horse, Morrison started in pursuit. He caught sight of the lovers as they turned into the long lane and then began a mad race for life and liberty. Where the road made a bend at the end of the lane, stood a large oak. As the course the lovers rode at tempted to [illegible] the turn there his feet gave way and the two riders were thrown with [illegible] force against the oak and instantly killed. The horse fell, but so near he could rise the horse ridden by Morrison was upon him. Horse and rider went down. Morrison was thrown twenty feet by the fall of his horse and his neck was broken. Only the horses escaped instant death and they were crippled. Morrison had no near relatives, and his heirs were soon fighting in the courts for possession of the [illegible] estate. The war freed the slaves, [illegible] as possible they moved away from the old plantation [illegible] haunted. No one would live in the old house and as the litigation continued from year to year, the place soon went to ruin. Many have [illegible] the phantom race to death down the long, dark lane.

BOSTONIAN LOGIC.

How a Sweetheart's Correction Made Him Forget His Mission.

He entered the room hurriedly, says the Detroit Free Press.

The young woman standing by the open fire greeted him with a smile.

He strode up to her in frenzied haste.

She was frightened, for he had never acted so before.

The smile faded from her face, and she grew pale.

"Hist," he said between his shut teeth.

"What is it, dear?" she asked tremulously.

He glanced over his shoulder furtively, he peered into the corners of the great drawing room like a hunted animal.

"Are we alone?" he whispered hoarsely.

Then it was the woman's character in that fair young girl grew to its full maturity in an instant.

All her life she had lived in Boston, yet no crucial test had ever come to her as this had done.

"No dear, we are not," she answered simply, yet firmly.

The young man started nervously and gazed about him.

He was from Chicago, and had been in many hair-breadth escapes.

"Who's here?" he questioned.

"You are," he replied.

"I know, I know," he said impatiently, "but who else?"

"I am," she whispered low.

"No one else?"

"No one."

He laughed harshly.

"Why do you mock me?" he asked. "We are alone."

"We are not," she insisted. "Oh, George," and her voice took on a tender, pleading tone, "can't you see we are not alone?"

He looked at her, bewildered.

"No, I cannot," he said.

The girl led him out into the light.

"George," she asked slowly, "are you here alone?"

"No," he replied, "you are with me."

"Am I here alone?"

"No, I am with you."

"Then, George," she exclaimed triumphantly, "how is it possible when neither of us is alone that both of us are alone? Is not the integer the same as its fractional parts? Is the sum of two pigs and two pigs four beings? and in the swirl of this Bostonian logic, George forgot why he had so hurriedly entered the room.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro's drug store. Large size 50c and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives — containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Old Postage Stamps.

In view of the exaggeration which the newspapers give to the prices of rare postage stamps and the value of collections it is interesting to note that an estimate has been made by the London Philatelist of the extent and value of existing postage stamp collections, based upon an actual census taken for the purpose. The conclusion arrived at is that the 1,139 present members of the London Philatelic society possess collections of the total market value of £1,650,000. The collections of members out of Great Britain are put down at £100,000. This is about one-quarter of what the daily press commonly gives us as the correct figures.

Twenty Years' Experience.

C. D. Fredricks, the well known photographer, 770 Broadway, New York, says:

"I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back Allcock's Plasters fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them most valuable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints."

FIELD OF SCIENCE.

WHAT INVENTORS ARE DOING FOR THE WORLD

A Resume of the Latest Triumphs of Genius in the Industrial Sphere. The Typewriter Girl to Be Replaced. Shield for Cyclists.

Rough on Typewriters.

The typewriter girl has made gone a [illegible] place. She no longer looks lovingly into the eyes of her employer as she takes down messages of business to be mailed [illegible] No longer will her winsome ways steal the heart of the big man she works for.

All this is because of the introduction of the phonograph into business [illegible]



DICTATING TO THE CYLINDER.

eral use. A great many of these instruments are now in use, answering the purpose of an ever ready and accurate amanuensis.

The progressive business man locked up in the quiet seclusion of his own room, now says all he has to say in the receiving horn of a phonograph. He reels off his business letters at a rate that no shorthand girl could follow. When he has finished he sends the machine into the room occupied by her, and she lets the words escape only as fast as she can catch them and get them in cold print with the aid of her typewriter.

"I think it's real mean," said a dear little typewriter girl. "I have worked for Mr. Blonde for six months, and I have written every letter that he has sent out of this office, and yet I have never had the chance of saying a word to him or of having the pleasure of hearing his dear voice falling on my ears. It's too bad, I say, and if these awful machines are more generally put into use we girls won't have half a chance."

Improved Teutering Machines.

Quite an important change has lately been made in the construction of teutering machines, that is, the pins on the chain links are made to enter the selvages of the cloth at the same distance from its edge, no matter in what position such selvages are when entering the machine. To accomplish this, a finger is mounted in such a position on each side of the cloth as to rest against the side of the selvage, and, when the selvage alters its position on the cross rail, at the entering end of the machine, this finger follows such altered position, and transmits the altered movement to a pendulous finger having on its lower end a catch, the latter engaging with notches on a plate. This plate is fixed to the end of a lever that receives an oscillating movement through the shaft on which it is mounted, this movement being obtained by a cam fixed on a shaft parallel to that just named, and acting on a lever fixed to the same. On the shaft carrying the stepped plate and lever are mounted two levers, these being lifted or lowered by the oscillating movement of the shaft out of or into contact with one or more cam surfaces formed on two clutch boxes working in conjunction with two bevel wheels formed with clutch box faces; these bevel wheels also work in connection with a single bevel wheel mounted on the end of a screw, operating a sliding carriage, which moves the chain wheels nearer to or further from the centre of the machine, according to the position of the selvage. The amount of motion in either direction is determined by the position of the pendulous finger on the notched or stepped plate.

Chromium Steel.

It is the opinion of many metallurgists and chemists that chromium steel has an important future before it, and that the special question of steel alloys or combinations will be found to possess no little practical importance to the world at large, as perhaps the means of eventually enabling engineers to design and carry out works of magnitude not at present possible. It is believed, however, that the use of chromium as an addition to cast iron, in any extensive application, is not among the probabilities; that so, it confers hardness, not per se, but owing to the property it possesses of driving the carbon present into the combined form. Successful results have ensued with a basis of good wrought iron scrap, showing small percentages of sulphur and phosphorus, to this being added varying quantities of ferro-chromium containing 6 per cent of carbon and 6 per cent. of chromium. But the manufacture of these alloys is not easy, owing to the refractory nature of the rich ferro-chromium, and pieces of the latter come out of the crucible unmelted, though subjected to several hours of the most intense heat in the crucible furnace if the temperature is allowed to diminish even for a short time, the contents of the crucible are liable to become solidified. If the melting operation is carefully conducted and the heat well maintained, the pouring presents no special difficulty, in fact the product is as fluid as other alloy steels, though cooling rapidly.

Railway Inventions.

Some notable American and French devices are among the recent railway inventions. Included in the former is what is termed a combination car, designed to be used either open or closed, the seats so arranged as to leave an aisle down the center, as in the ordinary railway coach. The windows large, with just framework enough to support the roof; each window has two sashes, which may be readily let down into the bottom of the car, thus transforming it practically into an open car — in rough weather the windows being drawn up and held by springs, thus making a closed car. In France, the ingenious plan has lately been adopted of making wheels for cars by bending a seven pieces of bar iron in such a shape that the center [illegible] made of a [illegible] fellow, which in turn is [illegible] a groove in the tire [illegible] [illegible] riveted together [illegible] to the centre of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Loose Ends of the Dress.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] in the water itself, and not to the presence of vegetation and insects

and the [illegible] Norwegian [illegible] [illegible] Spitzbergen [illegible] watched the [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] the Norwegian coast, and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] changing their attention. [illegible] observations show that the transition from one color to another is not very rapid, that near Spitzbergen [illegible] green and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] such small changes [illegible] [illegible] up to the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] it has [illegible] fact that [illegible] is the [illegible] in arctic waters the most recently published observations show that such a color distinguishes other localities also.

For Band Sawing.

An ingeniously constructed band resawing machine is among the recent mechanical novelties of note. Its distinguishing feature is that the feed rolls may be given a speed varying from 12 to 60 feet per minute, this being accomplished by means of a friction device belted to the rolls and consisting of two bevel disks, between which the belt runs, one of which is fixed, the other being movable on the shaft by means of a handscrew, the portion of the belt on the disks may be changed at will and any desired speed of rolls be obtained. The attachment carrying the feed rolls is entirely independent of the table, and may be swung back entirely out of the way, permitting the use of the machine as a band resaw, as may be wished. The wheel has two flanges, and the spokes, after passing through the outer are tapped into the inner. [illegible] insuring great rigidity and lightness, and instead of the usual fixed and loose pulleys the machine is provided with a friction clutch driving pulley.

Wind Shields for Cyclists.

The bicycle wind shield has reached Paris, and the French cyclists are giving considerable attention to the value of this novel method of lowering cycling records. The accompanying illustration, from Les Inventions Nouvelles,



A BICYCLE WIND SHIELD.

shows the shield applied. It has a sharp edge extending its entire length, which cuts the air like a knife and reduces the resistance of the atmosphere to a minimum. The shield is especially valuable for racing purposes, where it is expected to have a wide field of usefulness.

Latest in Kettles.

A substitute is now proposed for the ordinary dye kettles or vessels so long in use. It consists of a wooden vat, made in the usual rectangular form, and in which are fixed a solid false bottom and two sides, thus dividing the vat into two portions or compartments, one large inner one, in which the dyeing is carried on, and a small outer one, practically forming one bottom and two end compartments, these being filled with the dye liquor when the vat is in use. Down one of the end compartments passes a steam pipe, the steam from which, passing into the liquor, causes it to rise and flow through apertures fitted with louvers into the dyeing space, whence it flows through perforations into a copper box with perforated sides into the outer compartment. In this way a circulation of the liquor is maintained in the dye vat. The usual winch and guide rollers are, of course, made available, and the dyeing operation is of the ordinary character.

The Panama Silk Tree.

One of the greatest curiosities of the Panama Isthmus is the vegetable silk tree. It is a plant that grows from fifteen to twenty feet high and in appearance does not differ greatly from other trees, but the inner bark is a perfect silky fiber, long, smooth and strong. The natives separated it by some method best known to themselves, the process somewhat resembling that of beating flax. When once it is separated and spun into threads, it can be woven into a fabric so closely resembling silk that it is difficult for any one not familiar with it to distinguish between the two. The species of silk goods is in high favor on the isthmus, and a Colombian belle is never happier than when she is arrayed in a gayly colored dress made from the trees in her father's yard.

Cleopatra.

Her power was retained by force of personal charms. She led the old "boys" captive whenever she talked "pretty" to them and showed her teeth. History should tell us that she used SOZODONT, but it don't. The preparation she used might have had another name then.

A Professional Man.

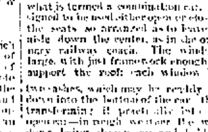
Tramp — Please, mum, would ye mind helpin a retired professional gentleman wot can't git engagements this time o' year?

Farmer's Wife — Huh! Professional gentleman, are you?

Tramp — Yes, mum. I'm a professional scarecrow, mum. — New York Weekly.

English people are much pleased with their new tree-tailed paving bricks.

A farmer near Smeltz, [illegible], was preparing to build a fire one cold morning, when he saw seventeen rabbits in a corner of the room. They had entered to escape the cold.



[illegible] Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] If it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, the money is returned. No other medicine for women is sold in this way. No other medicine can be.



ONE ENJOYS

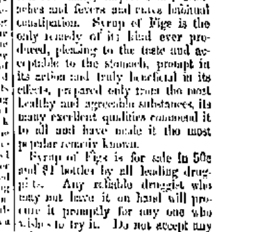
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Take No Substitute.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by JACOBS SHOE STORE, 17 Calhoun.

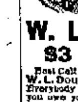
ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Try the Cure.



A particle is applied in Each Nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

JOHNSON'S



ORIENTAL SOAP

THE GREAT SKIN CURE AND FACE BEAUTIFIER.

Medicated and Toilet.

Removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth and prevents Redness and Roughness and that Oily appearance of the Skin, and restores the LOST COMPLEXION by opening the pores of the skin and increasing the bad effects of [illegible] and cosmetic washes. LADIES will find the Oriental Soap superior to all others for softening and beautifying the skin. Gentlemen will find it invaluable after Shaving. It promotes [illegible] of the Skin and is a Luxury for the Bath. FOR INFANTS it is worth its weight in gold, as it instantly allays the most severe itching and irritation, heals raw and irritated surfaces, removes scales and crusts and keeps the scalp healthy and promotes the growth of the hair. MOTHERS and NURSES will find it absolutely superior to all other Medicated Soaps, for the Nursery and Bath. Price 25 cts. (5)

GROSS & PELLENS, Druggists and Sole Agents, 94 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.



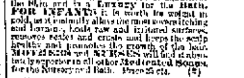
BEST LINE

CHICAGO

TO

DENVER.

NEW LIFE.



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GROSS & PELLENS, Druggist and Sole Agents, 94 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHURCH ORGANS.

[illegible]

PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN,

[illegible]

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN

Business College!

Cor. Michigan Ave and Monroe St. CHICAGO. Thorough Instruction. Great Success. [illegible] O. M. POWERS, Prin.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Pardee, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York.

Fine China and Glassware!

New Goods in Dinner Sets.
Handsome Shapes in Jardinières.
Beautiful New Patterns in Haviland China.
New and Beautiful Toilet Sets.
Handsome Patterns in Cut Glass.
Always call and examine goods and new patterns at

WHARTON'S,

No. 68 Calhoun Street.

DR. TURPIN

FORMERLY ERLICK & TURPIN

of Berlin, Germany, the eminent Surgeon and Specialist, by the request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit

FORT WAYNE,

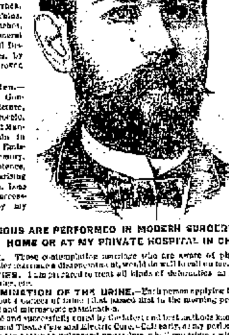
Saturday, May 13th, from 9 a. m to 8 p. m.
Sunday, May 14th, hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

AT THE

RANDAL HOTEL.

ONE DAY EVERY MONTH ONLY.

Consultation and Examination FREE and strictly confidential in the Private parlors of the hotel. The doctor describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess. His diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country.



DR. TURPIN, the celebrated Surgeon and Specialist of Diseases of Women and Men, formerly at the Imperial Hospital, Vienna, Austria, and Berlin, treats successfully all diseases of women, as Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhea, Bearing Down Pains, Backaches, Headaches, Tired Feelings, General Weakness, and all Disorders of Menses, by new and improved methods.

Diseases of Men.—Blood Poisoning, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Loss of Manhood, Vital Drain in Urine, Nocturnal Emission, Impaired Memory, Weak Back, Impotence, and all diseases arising from Self-Abuse. Loss of Memory, are successfully treated by my method.

DR. TURPIN has years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases, consultant ailments of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Brain, Nerves, Rheumatism, Fits, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula, Consumption, Deafness and noises in the ear, discharges from the ears, cured when others failed. All Eye Troubles, Catarrh and Cross Eyes successfully operated. All forms of Sores, Blood and Wasting Diseases.

PILES cured without pain, knife or hindrance from business.

CANCER positively cured without pain or knife by my new method.

ALL OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED IN MODERN SURGERY AT THE PATIENT'S HOME OR AT MY PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO.

MARRIAGE. Those contemplating marriage who are aware of physical defects or weakness which would render marriage a disappointment, would do well to call on me.

DEFORMITIES. I am prepared to treat all kinds of deformities as Flat Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Weak Ankles, etc.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring about 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

I have studied and successfully cured by Galvanic and best methods known to medical sciences, such as Homeopathy and Tissue Cure and Electric Cure. Call early, as my parlors always crowded.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parts treated by mail or express, but where possible personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

Letters and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address with postage.

DOCTOR TURPIN, 126 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Fruit House Prices for 1893.

There has taken place some remarkable revolutions in the prices of merchandise the past year, and which is more likely to continue for some time to come. As a rule the tendency, with the exception of pork and potatoes, has favored the consumer. Flour is remarkably cheap. With flour at $1.50 per bbl. and potatoes at 90c per bushel, it is easily determined which is the most economical. Flour, in such instances, will be much more used than formerly. So in pork and beef. When pork reaches the price it has now, beef will be more used.

The same rule applies to Tea and Coffee. Coffee has ruled high of late years, more from speculation than the scarcity, and the high price has increased very greatly the consumption of Tea, for Teas have not advanced for several years, but rather less inclined. The higher grade Teas which formerly sold at $1.00 per lb. can be had for 60c per lb., running down to 15c per lb. But in Teas, the best quality is usually the more satisfactory in the end. Although we sell a good high flavored Young Hyson at 20 lb.

TEA PRICE LIST.

Young Hyson, good, 20c; extra, 25c; best, 50c.	Gunpowder Tea, extra, 40c; best, 50c.
Imperial tea, choice, 25c; best 35c.	Oolong or black tea, good 25c; extra 40c; best 50c
English Breakfast, extra, 30c; best, 50c.	Japan, uncolored, 25c; good, 30, best, 50c.

Tea dust, 1 pound packages, 15c.

SUGARS—Orleans and Refined.

The sugar market has kept very steady. The combination that now controls the market will no doubt keep them about as they are. Prices are so low that no complaints are heard on that head, but people do complain about a system of monopoly which has made it possible for a set of men to control the price of sugar or anything else which the people use, yet this is just what is now being done. The people are absolutely at their mercy and the monopoly can put the price up or down at their pleasure. The only relief to be had from such a state of affairs is not to try and regulate them and control them by any state measures as inter state commerce, &c. The remedy is to wipe out their charters. This will abolish all such combinations and place mankind on an equal footing. Sugar prices at present are:

New Orleans, good yellow, 4c.	New Orleans, clarified, 5c.
Standard Granulated, 5c.	Crushed and Powdered, 5½c.
White American C, 4½c.	Good Brown Sugar, 3½c.

Coffees Remain at Same Prices as Former Report.

Green Rio, 18c; best Rio, 22c.	Lawrence roasted Rio, loose, per lb, 25c.
Best Roasted Rio, in lb. packages, 2 lbs in Seaport, Arbuckle and McLaughlin's, 25c.	Old Government, roasted, 35c.
Old Government Java, green, 30c.	Rich Mocha, roasted, 35c.
Rich Arabia Mocha, green, 30c.	

CANNED GOODS.

Such as Tomatoes and Corn, are higher this season in consequence of the short pack of last season. Other goods are higher.

Standard 3 lb Tomatoes, 10c can.	Standard 2 lb Corn, 10c; best, 12c can.
3 lb can Baltimore Peaches, 15c can.	3 lb Calif. Pie Peaches, 10c can.
2 lb Peas, 10c can.	String Beans, 10c can.

California Canned Goods and Dried Fruits.

A pound can California Peaches, best, 20c; Egg Plums, 20c; White Cherries, 20c; Apricots, 20c; Green Gages, 20c; all in 3 pound cans and most excellent fruit.

California Dried Peaches, 12½c; best 15c; best Peeled Peaches, 25c; Apricots, 15c. California Raisins, best, 10c and 12½c; but we have a No. 1 loose California Raisin, for cooking, at a great bargain, 6c pound.

CANDIES—The Prices Remain as in Last Report.

Pure Stick, 8c lb; Good Extra Mixed French, 15c lb; Best only, very choice, 12½c lb; Chocolate Drops and Tuby, Peanut 15c lb. We have a large assortment and all pure sugar goods.

OILS—Linseed, Castor and Neats Foot.

Best Golden Oil, 20c gal.	Good No. Line Oil, 35c gal.
Fish Oil, 50c gal.	Best Castor Oil, [illegible] gal.
Neatsfoot Oil, 75c gal.	Boiled Linseed Oil, [illegible] gal.
Coal Oil, 10c gal.	Water White Oil, [illegible] gal.

Plug and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.	J. T. Plug, 45c lb.
A B C Plug, 45c plug.	Zero, 35c lb.
Durham Fine Cut, 5c lb.	Jolly, [illegible] lb.
Wall Pouch Smoking, 25c lb.	Sweet Cob Smoking, 25c lb.
Cigars from 1c to $1.75 box.	Harvest Gold, 25 box.
American Bell, 65c box.	Jim and Patty, $1.25 box.
Cigar, 10c box.	Sport, 25c box.
Installation, $1.25 box.	All good smokers.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

Best Pure Vermont Maple Syrup, 8c gal.	New Orleans Molasses, 25c; Best, 40c gal.
Extra Golden Drips, 40c gal.	Sorghum, very fine, Lime fine, [illegible]

Sweet Cider from fast falling flies, 25c gal.

Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.

We handle nothing but Pure Home and Wines—no foreign goods.

[illegible]

Wines in Bottles, 75c and $1 bottle.

FLOUR

[illegible]

You Will be Sure to Save a Good 20 Per Cent. by Purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Apologies Which Men Make for Not Becoming Christians.

Some Lack Time—Some Point to the Inconsistencies of Professed Christians, While Others Are Merely Procrastinators.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in a recent sermon in the Brooklyn tabernacle, took the following for his text:

And they all with one consent began to make excuse.—Luke xiv. 18.

After the invitations to a feast are sent out, the regrets come in. One man apologizes for nonattendance on one ground, another on another ground. The most of the regrets are founded on prior engagements. So in not [illegible] a great banquet was spread, the invitations were circulated, and now the regrets come in. The one gives an agricultural reason, the other a stock-dealer's reason, the other a domestic reason. All poor reasons. The agricultural reason being that the man had bought a farm and wanted to see it. Could he not see it the next day? The stock-dealer's reason being that he had bought five yoke of oxen and he wanted to go and prove them. He had no business to buy them until he knew what they were. Besides that, a man who can own five yoke of oxen can command his own time. Besides that, he might have yoked two of them together and driven them on the way to the banquet, for locomotion was not as rapid then as now. The man who gave the domestic reason said he had got married. He ought to have taken his wife with him. The fact was they did not want to go. "And they all with one consent began to make excuse." So now God spreads a banquet; it is the Gospel feast, and the table reaches across the hemispheres; and the invitations go out, and multitudes come and sit down and drink out of the chalices of God's love, while other multitudes decline coming—the one giving this apology and the other giving that apology; "and they all with one consent begin to make excuse." I propose this morning, so far as God will help me, to examine the apologies which men make for not entering the Christian life.

Apology the first: I am not sure there is anything valuable in the Christian religion. It is pleaded that there are so many impositions in this day—so many things that seem to be real are sham. A gilded outside may have a hollow inside; there is so much quackery in physics, in ethics, in politics, that men come to the habit of incredulity, and after awhile they allow that incredulity to collide with our holy religion.

But, my friends, I think religion has made a pretty good record in the world. How many wounds it has salved, how many pillars of fire it has lifted in the midnight wilderness, how many simoomstruck Saharas it hath turned into the gardens of the Lord; how it hath stilled the chopped sea; what rosy light it hath sent streaming through the rift of the stormcloud wrack; what pools of cool water it hath gathered for thirsty Hagar and Ishmael; what manna whiter than embroidery seed it hath dropped all around the camp of hardly-bestead pilgrims; what promises it hath sent out like holy watchers to keep the lamps burning around deathbeds; through the darkness that lowers into the sepulcher, what flashes of resurrection morn!

Besides that this religion has made so many heroes. It brought Summerfield, the Methodist, across the Atlantic ocean with his silver trumpet to blow the acceptable year of the Lord, until it seemed as if all our American cities would take the kingdom of Heaven by violence. It sent Jehudi Ashmun into Africa alone, in a continent of naked barbarians, to lift the standard of civilization and Christianity. It made John Milton among poets, Raphael among painters, Christopher Wren among architects. There was a Newton among scientists. Handel among musicians, Dupont among military commanders, and to give new wings to the imagination, and better balance to the judgment, and more determination to the will, and greater usefulness to the life and grander nobility to the soul, there is nothing in all the earth like our Christian religion.

Nothing in religion! Why, then, all those Christians were deceived when in their dying moments they thought they saw the castles of the blessed, and your child, that with unutterable agony you put away into the grave, you will never see him again, nor hear his sweet voice, nor feel the throb of his young heart? There is nothing in religion! Sickness will come upon you. Roll and turn on your pillow. No relief. The medicine may be bitter, the night may be dark, the pain may be sharp. No relief. Christ never comes to the sick room. Let the pain stab. Let the fever burn. Curse it and die. There is nothing in religion! After awhile death will come. You will hear the pawing of the pale horse on the threshold. The spirit will be breaking away from the body, and it will take flight whither? whither? There is no God, no ministering angels to conduct, not Christ, no Heaven, no home. Nothing in religion! Oh, you are not willing to adopt such a dismal theory. And yet the world is full of skeptics. And let me say there is no class of people for whom I have a warmer sympathy than for skeptics. We do not know how to treat them. We deride them. We caricature them. We, instead of taking them by the soft hand of Christian love, clutch them with the iron pincers of ecclesiasticism. Oh, if you knew how those men had fallen away from Christianity and become skeptics, you would not be so rough on them. Some were brought up in homes where religion was overdone. The most wretched day in the week was Sunday. Religion was driven into them with a triphammer. They had a surfeit of prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were told by their parents that they were the worst children that ever lived, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read "Pilgrim's Progress." They never heard their parents talk of religion but with the corners of their mouths drawn down and the eyes rolled up.

Others went into skepticism through maltreatment on the part of some who professed religion. There is a man who says: "My partner in business was [illegible] in prayer meeting, and he was [illegible] religious exercises, but he cheated me out of three thousand dollars, and I don't want any of that religion."

There are others who got into skepticism [illegible] a natural [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

...she takes the cancer and dies. The

Christ's sake, "I can't explain this." Newton can't.

Oh, I can see how men reason. Coming into skepticism. With bleeding feet I have trod that blistering way. I know what it is to have a hundred nights poured into one hour. There are men in this audience who would give their thousand of dollars if they could get back to the old religion of their fathers. Such men are not to be caricatured, but helped; and not through their heads, but through their hearts. When these men really do come into the kingdom of God, they will be worth far more to the cause of Christ than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. Thomas Chalmers once a skeptic, Robert Hall once a skeptic. Christmas Evans once a skeptic, but when they had fair hold of the Gospel chariot, how they made it speed ahead.

If, therefore, I stand this morning before men and women who have drifted away into skepticism, I throw out no scoff. I rather implore you by the memory of those good old times when you knelt at your mother's knee and said your evening prayers, and those other days of sickness when she watched all night and gave you the medicines at just the right time, and turned the pillow when it was hot, and, with hand long ago turned to dust, soothed your pains, and with that voice you will never hear again unless you join her in the better country, told you never mind, you would be better by and by, and by that dying couch where she talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, by all those memories I ask you to come and take the same religion. It was good enough for her. It is good enough for you.

Aye, I make a better plea by the wounds and the death-throe of the Son of God, who approaches you this morning with torn brow and lacerated hands and whipped back, crying: "Come unto me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Other persons apologize for not entering Christian life because of the uncongeniality of their temper. Now, we admit it is harder for some people to become Christians than for others, but the grace of God never came to a mountain that it could not climb, or to an abyss that it could not fathom, or to a bondage that it could not break. The wildest horse that ever trod Arabian sands has been broken to bit and trace. The maddest torrent tumbling from mountain shelving has been harnessed to the mill-wheel and the factory band, setting a thousand shuttles all a-buzz and a-clatter, and the wildest, the most ungovernable man ever created, by the grace of God may be subdued and sent out on ministry of kindness, as God sends an April shower to water the wild flowers down in the grass.

Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend steel bows than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairie. A man can not go forth with any human weapons and contend successfully against these Titans armed with uptorn mountain. But you have known men into whose spirit the influence of the Gospel of Christ came until their disposition was entirely changed. So it was with two merchants in New York. They were very antagonistic. They had done all they could do to injure each other. They were in the same line of business. One of the merchants was converted to God. Having been converted, he asked the Lord to teach him how to bear himself toward that business antagonist, and he was impressed with the fact that it was his duty when a customer asked for a certain kind of goods which he had not, but which he knew that his opponent had, to recommend him to go to that store. I suppose that is about the hardest thing the man could do; but, being thoroughly converted to God, he resolved to do that very thing, and, being asked for a certain kind of goods which he had not, he said: "You go to such and such a store and you will get it." After awhile merchant No. 2 found these customers coming, sent, and he found also that merchant No. 1 had been brought to God, and he sought the same religion. Now they are good friends and good neighbors, the grace of God entirely changing their disposition.

"Oh," says some one, "I have a rough, jagged, impetuous nature, and religion can't do anything for me." Do you know that Martin Luther and Robert Newton and Richard Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming natures, yet the grace of God turned them into the mightiest usefulness? Oh! how many who have been pugnacious and hard to please, and irascible, and more bothered about the mote in their neighbor's eye than about the beam-like shipstimber in their own eye, have been entirely changed by the grace of God, and have found out that "godliness is profitable for the life that is as well as for the life which is to come."

Peter, with nature tempestuous as the sea, that he once tried to walk, at one look of Christ went out and wept bitterly. Rich harvests of grace may grow on the tiptop of the jagged steep, and flocks of Christian graces may find pasturage in fields of bramble and rock. Though your disposition may be all aristle with fretfulness, though you have a temper arleam with quick lightnings, though your rashness be like that of the [illegible], crying, "Give!" though damnable impurities have wrapped you in all-consuming fire—God can drive that devil out of your soul, and over the chaos and the darkness He can say: "Let there be light."

Converting grace has lifted the drunkard from the ditch and snatched the knife from the hand of the assassin, and the false key from the burglar, and in the pestiferous lanes of the city met the daughter of sin under the dim lamp-light, scattered her sorrow and her guilt with the words, "Thy sins are forgiven you, and sin no more." For [illegible] a swift atonement.

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because of the inconsistencies of those who profess religion. There are thousands of professors. They do not know the nature of or the proper relation of crops. [illegible] is doctor in the stall, and smaller in the [illegible]. They have less [illegible] to the acre than their neighbor. But who declines being a farmer because there are so many poor farmers?

There are thousands of incompetent [illegible]. They hurt at the wrong [illegible]. They get cheated in the sale of [illegible]. Every bale of goods is to [illegible] a bale of disaster. They fail after [illegible] and court of insurance. But who declines to be a merchant because there [illegible] many incompetent merchants? [illegible]

[illegible]

...many unworthy Christians. Now, I say it is ill-gracel. Poor lawyers are nothing against jurisprudence, poor physi-

Let us not say anything against the [illegible] [illegible] nothing against [illegible] feeling against our glorious Christianity.

Sometimes you have been riding along on a summer night by [illegible] and you have seen lights that [illegible] [illegible] will-o'-the-wisp. Those lights are largely poisonous miasma. My friends, on your way to Heaven you will want a better light than the weird-like will-o'-the-wisp dance on the rotten character of dead Christians. Exhalations from poisonous fens in our neighbors' garden will make a very poor light for our counsels.

Sickness will come and we will be pushed on toward the Red Sea which divides this world from the next, and not the inconsistency of Christians, but the rod of faith will wave back the waters as a commander who waves his host. The judgment will come with its thundershod solemnities, attended by bursting mountains and the deep laugh of earthquakes and suns will fly before the feet of God like sparks from the anvil, and ten thousand burning worlds shall blaze like banners in the track of God omnipotent. Oh! then we will not stop and say: "There was a mean Christian, there was a cowardly Christian, there was a hare Christian, there was an impure Christian." In that day as now: "If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself, but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it." Why, my brother, the inconsistency of Christians, so far from being an argument to keep you away from God, ought to be an argument to drive you to Him. The best place for a skillful doctor is in a neighborhood where they are all poor doctors; the best place for an enterprising merchant to open his store is in a place where the bargain makers do not understand their business; and the best place for you who want to become the illustrious and complete Christian—the best place for you is to come right down among us who are so incompetent and so inconsistent sometimes.

No time to be religious here! You have no time to be religious. You might as well have no clerks in your store, no books in your library, no rooms on your ship, no rib in the bat... the, no hat for your head, no coat for your back, no shoes for your feet. Better travel on toward eternity bareheaded and barefooted, and houseless, and homeless, and friendless, than to go through life without religion.

Did religion make Raleigh any less of a statesman, or Havelock any less of a soldier, or Grinnell any less of a merchant, or West any less of a painter? Religion is the best security in every bargain; it is the sweetest note in every song; it is the brightest gem in every coronet. Not time to be religious! Why, you will have to take time to be sick, to be troubled, to die. The world is only the wharf from which we are to embark for Heaven. No time to secure the friendship of Christ. No time to buy a lamp and trim it for that walk through the darkness which otherwise will be illumined only by the whiteness of the tombstones. No time to educate the eye for Heavenly splendors, or the hand for choral harps, or the ear for everlasting songs, or the soul for honor, glory and immortality. One would think we had time for nothing else.

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because it is time enough yet. That is very like those persons who send their regrets and say: "I will come in perhaps at eleven or twelve o'clock; I will not be there at the opening of the banquet, but I will be there at the close." Not yet! Not yet!

Now, I do not give any doleful view of this life; there is nothing in my nature, nothing in the grace of God, that tends toward a doleful view of human life. I have not much sympathy with Addison's description of the "Vision of Mirza," where he represents human life as being a bridge of a hundred arches and both ends of the bridge covered with clouds, and the race coming on the most of them fall down through the first span. It is a very dismal picture. I have not much sympathy with the Spanish proverb which says: "The sky is good and the earth is good—that which is bad is between the earth and the sky."

But while we as Christian people are bound to take a cheerful view of life, we must also confess that life is a great uncertainty, and that man who says, "I can't become a Christian because there is time enough yet," is running a risk infinite. You do not perhaps realize the fact that this descending grade of sin gets steeper and steeper, and that you are gathering up a rush and a velocity which after awhile may not answer to the brakes. O, my friends, be not among those who give their whole life to the world and then give their corpse to God. It does not seem fair while our pulses are in full play of health, that we serve ourselves and serve the world, and then make God at last the present of a coffin. It does not seem right that we run our ship from coast to coast carrying cargoes for ourselves, and then when the ship is crashed on the rocks, give to God the shivered timbers. It is a great thing for a man on his dying pillow to repent—better that than never at all; but how much better, how much more generous, it would have been if he had repented fifty years before. My friends, you will never get over these procrastinations.

Here is a delusion. People think [illegible] [illegible] and worldliness, but after awhile I will repent, and then it will be as though I had come in at the very start." This is a delusion. No one ever gets fully over procrastination. If you give twenty years to God, [illegible] [illegible] Heaven will only one-half [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

...emancipated.

FOR SUNDAY READING.

THE GARDEN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—N. Y. Independent.

A MANSION IN THE SKY.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"—Rosie's Rich Father.

[A Pathetic Little Story with a Moral for Parents.]

"Ethel, Ethel, come here at once!"

"Yes, mamma."

"Perhaps mamma will let me invite you over to my house this afternoon. I'll ask her, and if she does you will tell me some more about your rich father, won't you?"

"Yes, I like to talk about him. Good-bye."

"Good-by."

"Ethel, what have I told you about playing with every little rag muffin in the neighborhood?"

"Why, mamma, Rosie isn't a little ragmuffin, but she is a nice little girl, and, O mamma, her father is lots richer than papa; he owns a whole city and the only kind of houses he has in it are mansions!"

"Now, Ethel, pray don't be so elated over a little girl's story, for it is a wrong story. Why would she be living in that little, old house and wear such miserable looking clothes if her father is so wealthy? Surely he is a cruel, hard-hearted man to treat his little girl so. Now, dear, let me tell you once for all never to listen to such stories."

"O, but mamma, it isn't a story, for she said her mamma told about him just a little while before she died, and she told Rosie that she was going there soon, and that her papa was already there, and some time if she was a good little girl she would go there, too.

"So, you see, mamma, it isn't her papa, but her Father. Rosie doesn't really understand how she can have a Father and a papa, too, but she said when she went there she would find out all about it."

"I know he must be an awful rich because Rosie said the streets were made out of gold, and she guessed they didn't have any winter there because the people always dress in white. I suppose it is because the sun is so near it. Oh! I just thought of something! You see, mamma, this city isn't on this earth, but is up above the sky and I wonder if the sun isn't their stove. I am going to ask Rosie, and I believe the stars are their lamps but I don't see how the people get up there. I asked Rosie, but she didn't know. Why, mamma, what are you crying about? Would you like to go there? Rosie said everyone could go if they were good. I am going to be one of the best little girls you ever saw, and then if you and papa stay good like you are now we can all go there. Won't that be just grand, mamma?"

"Yes, dear, we will talk about it after dinner, go now and meet papa."

After Ethel left the house Mrs. Grey went into the parlor and from the table she took the large family Bible which hitherto had been used merely as an ornament; she opened it and her eyes fell on these words: "In my Father's house are many mansions." Why should I forbid my little girl playing with Rosie when they both are children of the same loving, heavenly Father and both heirs to one of those beautiful mansions. Ah, indeed, who should? Had it not been for this little girl, surely a message to us from God, we may never have been counted worthy of admittance, but, "A little child shall lead them," she repeated to herself.

"How much sweeter the life of this little girl has been made by hearing that precious promise from the lips of her dying mother."

"Mamma, mamma," called Ethel, "papa has come."

Just then Mrs. Grey appeared at the dining-room door and greeted her husband with a smile and a cheery word.

"It must have been only an April shower, Birdie," said Mr. Grey, "for see your mamma's face is all sunshine now, no trace of tears."

"Ethel came to me with a very pitiful face, dear," he said, turning to his wife. "She said you were crying, but she didn't know what for, unless you had a headache, or she had said something naughty when she didn't mean to."

"No, no. Bless her little heart. She has done or said nothing wrong. She told such a sweet little story it touched my cold heart. The truth is George, we have not been living as we should, and this morning my eyes were opened to that fact."

Mrs. Grey repeated to her husband what Ethel had been telling her.

Mr. Grey was deeply moved. He arose from the table, kissed his wife and little daughter and said:

"Whereas I was blind now I see." We will begin now to prepare ourselves for that city beyond the stars."

He went into the parlor, and as his wife had done but a few minutes before, took the large Bible from the table, carried it to the dining-room, and there in the presence of his wife and child read the Will left by the Son of their Heavenly Father when He went back from this earth to build mansions for all who loved Him.

From that day Mrs. Grey endeavored to instill the Gospel truths into her little girl's mind, and Ethel, glad to be heiress to a home grand as Rosie's, received them eagerly. V. H.

POOR JACK.

How Christianity Reached a Sailor Outcast in New York City.

Thirty years ago a sailor before the mast, coming out of any sort of civilized countries, was regarded as a dangerous animal. After confinement on [illegible] he was let loose in a strange [illegible] from home and family, with [illegible] full of money, and, as a rule, with a fixed habit of drinking. No [illegible] was open to him. On going on shore he was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

...so when I came to port the only [illegible]

...knew was to get drunk. If it would not [illegible] and [illegible] like a beast.

"Some one long voyage we was bound to the port of New York. The only soul I knowed in that big town was an old Jew that kept a slop shop for sailors. I meant to let Kleinz (that was his name) take my last cent and then turn me out. But I thought to go to him because 'he called me by name.' It was sort of friendlike, you see.

"But on this voyage one or two of the men kept passin' word around that some from New York. At last I got it. On it was a slop an' a man at the wheel.

"'That's me,' says I.

"'I am one of them as come to git back our drunkards.'

"'I want no preachin',' I says. 'But on the other side was a man's open hand stretched out, and the word "Come."'

"That struck me hard. It was the first friendly hand held out to me since I took to the sea. 'I'll go,' I says.

"When I got to port I did go. I found a clean, comfortable house, and friends who coaxed me to stop drinking, and to bank my money, and to begin to make a man of myself. They told me of Him who spent the most of His days with sailors, and Who loved them. I think maybe it was His hand that was held out to me."

We who read this true story may not be able to help poor Jack. But not far from him, as some outcast, needy and perhaps unfortunate, to whom the open hand of love may be held out with the friendly greeting, "Come."—Youth's Companion.

ETHICS AND RELIGION.

The Teaching of Christianity as Touching Moral Questions.

There are two things which every man ought to have an accurate and experimental knowledge—the plan of salvation and the Christian system of morals. And yet there are not a few young men whose notions in regard to moral obligation are at best vague and inadequate. This is perhaps not to be wondered at in view of the insufficiency of pointed instruction, and the low standard of moral conduct they encounter in the world at large. It is with the earnest desire to help inquiring young men, that the following attempt is made to formulate the teaching of Christianity as touching moral questions. Happily this is not a difficult task, as these teachings are well defined, and what should never be doubted, they are lived up to by the great mass of believers.

1. The Bible never treats of personal purity apart from religious faith. On the contrary, morality receives its supreme sanction and inspiration from the triune God, and in true ways to adore and verify religious truth.

2. Hence the highest distinction and honor that can be bestowed upon the body is to consider it the temple of the Holy Spirit, as such making all sins of the flesh utterly out of place.

3. It follows also that the Christian religion is not satisfied with laying down arbitrary rules affecting outward conduct alone, but it goes to the root of the matter by insisting on purity of heart and thought, not in a mechanical sort of way, but as a new life-principle.

4. As this new spiritual life in the soul becomes dominant, there is absolutely no period of life, or moment, or place, which is not subject thereto. The whole life should be kept clean and sweet.

5. The Christian conception is that perfect purity of heart is not attained at a bound, but the ideal rises with growth in grace and obedience to Christ.

6. While insisting upon a renewed spotless life, the Gospel at the same time holds out the loftiest motives toward its attainment and promises Divine aid.—Joseph F. Flint, in Young Men's Era.

He Goes Before.

It is impossible for us to be stationary. "Man's spirit must move on," and if there was not a desire of change and progress the pilgrimage of life must be fulfilled. The great desire of a Christian man will be that his steps may be ordered by the Lord. "It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." Often the way before us seems full of dangers and difficulties, but how soothing are God's promises. He says: "I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight." If we follow Him we can not be led astray. It is for us to fear lest, in our impatience, we seek to go "before" God.—Christian Inquirer.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Some Bright Bits of Truth Taken from the Ram's Horn.

God's hand is always open.

The eye of faith can see in the dark.

The man who robs God cheats himself.

There is no God-given right but the right to do right.

It is not what we do but what we love that decides our fate.

A David who goes wrong is as much to blame as a Judas.

A key that unlocks Heaven ought to fit any church door on earth.

The devil has no anxiety about the man who is mean to his wife.

A grain of sand can fulfil the purpose of God as well as a mountain.

If the devil had to do all his work in the daytime he would soon quit.

The man who will not obey God has no right to expect help from Him.

We are always in danger when we are more afraid of men than we are of sin.

If you have no temptations, stop! Turn around! You are going the wrong way.

No man is so weak that he may not become an emphatic voice by which God may speak.

Religion, pure and undefiled, does not leave all its money at home when it goes to church.

The worst moral bankrupt always has enough assets to start business as an infidel.

Without faith it is not only impossible for us to please God, but God can not please us.

The most precious things known about God are not always learned from star preachers.

It often happens that the man who pays the preacher the least wants to boss him the most.

Don't look at the Bible through your creed, but look at your creed through the Bible.

For every false pleasure the devil offers, God puts a thousand real ones within our reach.

When we know that we are sowing for the Lord we need not trouble ourselves about the harvest.

Instead of keener arguments with which to meet unbelief, we want more of God's love in our hearts.

There are people who claim to trust the Lord who never feel safe at night without a seven-shooter.

When we get to Heaven it will probably surprise us to find out how small [illegible]

A heart full of those [illegible] ...a heart full of trouble. With [illegible] he can see clear to [illegible] with the latter and without the [illegible] will only be able to do what Schuyler Smith calls aiming at nothing and hitting it.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

SONG OF THE TOPER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—Josephine Pollard.

THE COST OF LIQUOR.

How the People Are Burdened by Intemperance.

The direct burden laid every year upon the people of the United States by the liquor traffic is about five times as great as the total amount of revenue raised by the tariff; it is increasing every year, at the rate of nearly a hundred million dollars, while the revenue from the tariff is not. But, enormous as is this 961 million dollars per year, it is only the direct cost of liquor to men who drink it. The indirect burden is also enormous. It is the cost of all the crime which is caused by drink; the cost of extra police force needed because of the saloon and its concomitants, the increased expense of maintaining criminal courts, prisons, workhouses and penitentiaries; the added expense of the vast amount of pauperism caused by the drink habit; and last, yet most important in its sociological bearings, the cost of the vast number of insane patients, as well as of idiots and epileptics, caused by intemperance. For it is a fact, admitted by the highest authorities among alienists, that intemperance is the cause of insanity, idiocy and epilepsy in the second or third generation. Every one knows that the proportion of persons affected with these maladies is increasing rapidly. The percentage of these classes increases much faster than the percentage of population, and will go on increasing and adding to the burden of their maintenance, so long as the use of liquor increases.

There is yet one item of cost besides these. It is the loss of productive industry to drunkenness. A drinking man, continued in the habit, loses a considerable number of working days each year, in which he is either indulging in a debauch or recovering from its effects. Multiply the amount of wages thus lost by the two or three millions who must be confirmed drinkers—though we know of no trustworthy estimate of their numbers—and you have an enormous total. To this add the productive value of the 100,000 lives which are lost every year through drunkenness, and the total is an alarming one.

The question is asked the American people, "Does it pay?"

Does it pay for the nation to allow individuals to lose this enormous aggregate, to degrade and debauch themselves, to taint their descendants to the second or third generation with the seeds of inherited intemperance, insanity or epilepsy; to waste their substance, and add enormously to the pauperism of the land?

We doubt if any thinking man will uphold for an instant the proposition that it does pay. Then why not move to stop this extremely costly and unprofitable tax?

Fortunately, intemperance is the one vice which can be checked and eradicated. The means is simply to put it beyond the power of drinking men to obtain liquor. It is possible to prevent not only the sale, but also the manufacture of liquor. There are only two formidable obstacles in the way. The first is the lack of popular knowledge of the evils of intemperance; the second is the opposition of those men who make money out of the traffic. The first is removable by education; the second must be dealt with by law, as inimical to the welfare of the people. There is no way to success except we pulverize the rum power.—Toledo Blade.

DANGEROUS TREATMENT.

The Effects of Alcohol in Cases of Critical Illness.

Dr. J. Ellis, author of the "Avoidable Causes of Disease," in a recent letter, says:

"I can not close without earnestly calling the attention of all physicians to the great danger to life which results from giving alcohol in any form to patients in very critical cases, or as they are at or approaching the crisis in their disease, in fevers and in inflammatory diseases, such as pneumonia, etc. The effects of alcohol is to paralyzed the minute capillary vessels throughout the body and fill them with blood, which produces redness upon the surface and a sensation of warmth. The separation of waste and worn-out materials and their removal is largely effected through these minute blood-vessels, and it is through them that nourishment reaches all the structures of the body; consequently the almost constant state of congestion of these minute vessels which results from regular, moderate drinking—interferes very seriously with this change of purification and renewal of all the structures of the body. As a result, while some drinkers die from drunkenness, many more die from apoplexy, paralysis, laryngitis and bronchitis, heart failure, fatty degeneration of the heart, diseases of the stomach and liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys, etc., and especially [illegible] an inability to either resist or withstand epidemic, contagious or inflammatory diseases, or even mechanical injuries. No more dangerous treatment has ever been adopted than to give a patient in a critical stage of disease alcohol in any form or quantity. Every intelligent physician ought to be able to see that this is true. I repeat, alcohol paralyzes the minute capillary vessels and turns blood at the face of the drinker on the surface of the body, in the brain (look at the drinker's eyes) and nervous, stomach, lungs, kidneys, and congests them with blood, through which the structures are nourished with food and drink and purified by the removal of dead and effete substances. [illegible] see that these vessels, when thus paralyzed and congested, can not perform their duties as well as they can in a natural state? Then, again, the temperature of the body is lowered internally and its heat wasted from the surface. What patients in the critical stages of disease require are warmth applied all around, to the surface of the body and limbs, and hot water, not scalding hot, of course, with, unfermented bread and other simple, easily digested articles, which will nourish and strengthen the sick [illegible] [illegible]

A bill recently introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature, and which sought to pass, provides that persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors shall be ineligible to any office created by statutory provision.

A SAD PICTURE.

Innocent Childhood Forgiving a Drunken Father.

Anyone would have [illegible] the picture on account [illegible] frame. Think of [illegible] peering out of an iron [illegible] in the background the [illegible] father. It was to be seen [illegible] police station, and it att[racted] attention.

The cell was so very [illegible] mal that one felt immediately [illegible] two baby prisoners.

"Can ye come out now?" [illegible] smaller baby, as its wistful [illegible] the reporter's. "I don't [illegible] here," fretted the other.

"Father brought us [illegible]" the reporter.

"Why did your father come?"

"A policeman did bring him."

"What are you talking about?" growled the father to the little ones as he stepped out of the dim interior of the cell.

It was so hard to imagine it; but his deeply-lined, discontented, passionate face had long, long ago been as innocent looking as the baby faces in the iron frame. "Are those your children?" asked the reporter.

"They are, sir, indeed." What sudden change there was in the tone of his voice. He did not relish the cell either. He was so eager to tell his story. "I have no right to be here, sir; I was arrested for nothing"—all drunkards are—"and my wife was away sick, and I could not pay my rent, and the landlord was going to put me out just when a policeman came and arrested me. You see, sir, my two little boys could not be left alone in the house, so I had to bring them here with me. We have been here nearly all day, and the babies want to get out, don't you," and he laid his hand kindly on the oldest boy's head. Why did the boy look so surprised at his father's kind words and caresses? Children are so devoid of tact.

"So you were arrested for nothing?"

"For nothing, sir, simply for nothing. Am I going to be let off?"

Such a different story the officers had to tell in the recorder's office. It was true the mother was in the hospital, ill, and to show his sorrow the husband, night after night, had been drinking and carousing in his house with shameless men, in the presence of his two little ones. The neighbors got tired of the row and complained.

Two of the men arrested with the father were fined, and the owner of the picture, for the sake of that very picture, was let off on the understanding that he would leave the city at once and take his two tired little ones to friends in the country.

The picture is not on view now, but the frame is there still.—Montreal Witness.

A Deadly Drink.

The man who sells cider doesn't have to get a government license or purchase revenue stamps; all he needs is a keg of the fluid and a dipper, and he is ready to scatter desolation and pave the avenues to drunkard's graves at the rate of five cents a drink. The cider that is sold is sometimes sweet and innocent, but generally it is "hard" as a doorknob, and a small quantity of it will cause a man to imagine himself a lion tamer in a striped uniform, and lead him to elope with his grandmother. There is no liquor in the entire category which will compare with hard cider: it occupies a sphere peculiarly its own; its lasting qualities are wonderful. If you get intoxicated on it in early manhood you may sober up in old age, but the chances are that you won't. The headache that follows its use is enough to make the heathen rage and the wicked imagine vain things. Something should be done to contract the powers of the dealer in hard cider. In his cheerful, offhand way he is setting traps for the feet of the young and pitfalls for the unwary. It might be possible to urge him to soften his cider without hurting his feelings.—Washington News.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Fourteen bills, dealing with the liquor question in some form, are down for second reading in the house of commons.

Police statistics show that the arrests for drunkenness in London are at the annual rate of one to every one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

The parliament of Sweden has passed an education bill providing that instruction on the nature and effect of alcohol shall be given in the public schools.

Fifty thousand children in one hundred and five schools were examined by English physicians. Over thirty per cent. were suffering from physical and mental defects, attributed mainly to the drinking habits of their parents.

Americans are not a race of wine drinkers, as is shown by the report of the drink consumption of the United States. The average amount of wine consumed is but .46 of a gallon per head. But when it comes to malt liquors, the absorbative qualities of our inhabitants loom up to the amount of 15.28 gallons, or half a barrel, per head per year. A truthful but somewhat astonishing statement.

A billion dollars seems a great deal of money to a certain class of politicians and they weep over its expenditure by the government: but this is what the liquor traffic costs this country every year, and the people get nothing of value in return. Stop the traffic and turn the billion dollars loose upon the legitimate industries of the country, and it would abolish two-thirds of the taxes, poverty and crime of the community.

A notable parliament of temperance was held in London recently. Every national temperance organization was represented and many of the semi-national and denominational temperance bodies of Great Britain as well. The topics under discussion comprised all subjects related to the legislative aspect of temperance, and the main object was to find ways and means to bring all temperance organizations into agreement so as to enact better temperance measures.

Whisky often works wonders to the men who don't leave it alone. Many a man has been known to "see double" after looking through a glass or two, and many another man has seen a whole street whirling round him, or felt the walk fly up and hit the back of his head; but the last discovery we have heard of was the man who found "a peck of trouble" in a single pint of whisky. His case is not an isolated one. A good many others have found very much the same thing.

The personal experience of Mr. Marshall was decidedly in favor of the superior sanitary effects of water drinking in hot climates. He says: "I have myself marched on foot with troops on actual service in a tropical climate, where the mean temperature is considerably higher than that of Jamaica, without any other beverage than water, and occasionally a cup of coffee. So far from being calculated to assist the human body in enduring fatigue, I have always found that the strongest liquors were the most enervating; and [illegible] continued, for the only effect on others [illegible] is perniciously [illegible] through all its gradations, [illegible] in at all, is to produce nothing better than a diluted or mitigated kind of mischief."

RAILWAY LANGUAGE.

A SHORT COURSE IN DUMB INSTRUCTION

The Railroad Man Has a Large Number of Eloquent Signals that Mean Much for the Safety of Life and Property.



WHAT IS HE DOING that for?" The questioner was a close observer. Most people see the trainman's signals without realizing that they have a distinctive meaning, that they are a part of a complicated code.

The questioner was standing in the New York Central yard, through which pass hundreds of trains a day. These trains pass over a bewildering network of tracks without confusion, without a jar. Trains are made up, shifted, coupled and uncoupled without an accompanying shout or other audible signal. The questioner had seen a yardman move his arms in a peculiar way and retain an inexplicable gesture.



The answer brings up the interesting signaling system of the trainmen. The peculiar motion of the arms was part of a system that includes not a few loosely devised signals, but a somewhat extended series of motions which deserve the description, "Talk without words."

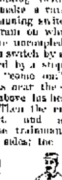
This arm language varies some [illegible] in different parts of the country, but generally it is a language peculiar to all the railroad men, and is well understood among them all. A New York Central man might not understand a certain signal familiar to the man in and around New Orleans, where they have a hard time dodging mules. The New Orleans man puts up his two hands and flaps them at the side of his head. This means, "mules in the way," but if the New Orleans man extended his arms at right angles to his body the New York engineer would understand perfectly well that he had received an invitation to "come on."



"JUST A LITTLE FURTHER."

When the engineer does "come on," if he is backing down in order to couple with another train, he watches from the cab the hands of the trainman as they draw closer and closer together. When the palms touch he knows that he has "just a little further" to go, and when the hands drop to the switchman's sides the engineer understands that he must bring his engine to a standstill, the cars being at the moment of the signal within a few inches of touching. The trainman thus has to decide upon the proper moment when, making all allowances for the seconds elapsing between the time of his decision and the effect of the engineer's movement at the throttle, he should adopt the signal of the code by dropping his hands.

The gestures of the trainman used in coupling are, perhaps, more familiar, if any of the signals may be called familiar, than many others used in the service. Others do not so quickly suggest their meaning. Thus in making what is called a "running switch" the trainman has to make a variety of movements. The running switch consists in backing a train on which one or more rear cars are uncoupled ready to be "thrown" on a switch by a quick movement, followed by a stop. The trainman signals "come on," then when the train gets near the switch, he raises one hand above his head as a signal "faster." Then the engineer makes his spurt, and at the right distance the trainman drops his hands to his sides; the engine brakes go down, and the uncoupled cars swing off by themselves and ride over to the switch track where they belong.



"STOP HIM."

When both arms, lowered at full length, are swung to one side they mean to say "go to the switch" on that side, and the engineer acts accordingly. An upward motion of one arm with the forefinger means "take out the pin," or any equivalent of that order as the method of coupling may necessitate.

When occasion demands it may seem as if the engineer is always ready enough with his whistle, but occasionally the switchman, the conductor or one of the trainmen may see the need of a blast from the whistle. He cannot shout a request the length of a train hence he resorts again to gesture. This time he makes a somewhat violent forward and backward movement with his hand. The engineer knows that this calls for the whistle and he forthwith expends a little steam.

So much for arm motions. But at night these cannot be seen by the engineer. The lantern must now come into play. The engineer understands the "come on" [illegible] of the lantern [illegible] as well as [illegible] "come on" of the arms. Coupling at night might seem like a delicate matter, and it is. To make it possible for the engineer to back down without smashing anything the lantern must give him information fully as accurate as the [illegible] in the day time by the arms that come together, then drop to the sides. As a preliminary signal [illegible] "slow down" the lantern is held aloft then slowly lowered, the engineer gathering from its descent the [illegible] of the narrowing distance between the cars that are to be coupled. When the coupling sections are within a few inches of each other the man who is handling the lantern gives it a quick movement, which corresponds to the dropping of the arms in the daytime, and the engineer stops the engine.

The lantern does plenty of other talking. Swung [illegible] across a track it has the effect of [illegible] down or stopping a train. A red light [illegible] a train [illegible]

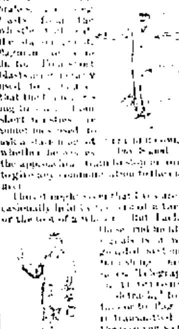


"[illegible] COME ON." [illegible]

The [illegible] air. The same [illegible] daylight seem much [illegible]

[illegible] whether he [illegible] the approaching train to stop in order to give any [illegible] about to the [illegible].

Thus it [illegible] seen that [illegible] occasionally [illegible] of a torch or the [illegible] of a whistle. But lack of these rudimentary signals is a well-guarded section of the [illegible] telegraphic [illegible] instructions from [illegible] agents are given in [illegible] to [illegible] and conductor, and on many, if not most roads, [illegible] for these instructions are [illegible] by the agent. Every man must see to it that his obligations are fulfilled. When each man does this there is no chance of accident.

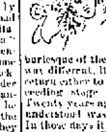


"[illegible]," [illegible]

MR. HENRY E. DIXEY.

THE POPULAR ACTOR WRITES OF BURLESQUE.

The Evolution Has Been Gradual Until It Now Has Reached the Pinnacle—Progress of Burlesque in the Past Twenty Years.



IT IS DIFFICULT to see in what respects the burlesque of the future will differ from that of to-day. Already it has made more marked advance than either comedy or tragedy. The evolution has been gradual, until it has now reached the pinnacle. If burlesque of the future is to be in any way different, it will probably be in a return either to the first or some succeeding stage of its development. Twenty years ago a burlesque as now understood was absolutely unknown. In those days it consisted in the caricaturing of well known actors and the parody of standard plays. The first radical change from the old style was made by the introduction of women in tights who impersonated male characters. With the advent of comic opera, chorus girls and attempt at scenic effect and light music were added.

The only difference between burlesque and comic opera of to-day is that there is greater latitude allowed in burlesque for introducing popular musical numbers. Both have great numbers of pretty girls, and both strive after novel and striking designs in the way of costumes, and both give lavish scenic productions. At one time it was thought necessary to bring a burlesque to a close by a series of allegorical tableaux and a bewildering succession of costly transformation scenes but this now seems to be a thing of the past.

Burlesque is the light entertainment par excellence before the public, because it is made, not written. If anything seems to drag it can be cut or changed, and there is no author to take exception to the mutilation of his lines. Any popular fad of the day can be caught up and introduced.

Specialties also can be put in at any time, and seem to be what the people wants. Instead of caricaturing persons or things, it is necessary to give a series of beautiful stage pictures on which the public can see that much money is spent.



HENRY E. DIXEY.

The public wants to laugh, to be amused, and wants its amusement in very small quantities, but in a variety of shapes, put up in gold and silver wrappers.

Six or eight years ago a burlesque on which the production of which $5,000 was spent would have created a sensation; today anywhere from twenty to forty thousand dollars is necessary to make a production in New York which the public will go to see. Therefore it will be readily seen that burlesque cannot go much further in the way of spending money.

A burlesque on the opening night and a burlesque on the succeeding Saturday are two very different things. Every line and gag which failed to get a laugh on the first night is at once cut out and new ones are introduced until something is found to please the public.

Henry E. Dixey.

HE WAS INNOCENT,

And Returned from Prison to Meet His Aged Mother.

Michael Welch, 50 years old, appeared at his mother's house at New Bedford, Mass., the other day after having been missing for twenty years and has been given up as dead. Welch about twenty years ago shipped on a vessel bound from Boston to Melbourne. After the ship had been out a few days, the mate was murdered by a Spaniard. The deed was committed at night while Welch had the wheel. He ran to the assistance of the mate and being found near the [illegible] body a man was placed under arrest with the Spaniard. Upon arrival at Melbourne the Spaniard was tried, convicted and hanged. Despite the protestations of innocence made by Welch, who explained how he came to be near the mate, he was adjudged [illegible] and [illegible] sentenced to [illegible] years [illegible] prison. After serving [illegible] years of his sentence he was released, and from his earnings he saved sufficient money to secure a passage for Liverpool, England, from which port he proceeded to New York.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

LOVELY WOMAN DONS HER SPRINGTIME STYLES.

Some Pen Pictures of the Latest Things for Feminine Wear—The Costly Gowns [illegible] for the Wealthy [illegible] Novelties.

The New Grenadines.

[illegible] grenadines [illegible] in New York.

It is [illegible] called [illegible] and its [illegible] are the [illegible] pearls of



A GRENADINE GOWN.

orient rare," and in richness are the wealth of [illegible].

The piece measures fifteen yards and is marked $750, to deal with the matter in commercial manner. The ground of the fabric is black, but is only in rare spots and dashes that the designers permit it to manifest itself. Over the somewhat wavy and fibrous ground are vines and flowers in shimmering opal tints, now orange, crimson, purple and again the more delicate mauves, pinks and heliotropes. It is a sheet of the entire color scheme in the different foldings of the goods which is the vast evolution of shot and changeable velvets, satins and silks. Other expensive grenadines have scroll patterns, crossbar in free designs, or simpler crinkly stripes, shading from one color into another.

A popular sample is that of a spiral, green in the nucleus, then purple, brown and red. This is widely barred with black thread.

A ready-made gown of grenadine has crinkled stripes of salmon pink and the peculiar red shade with which it blends. There is a pink satin slip and velvet shoulder puffs, the latter, of course, not covered with grenadine. The straight skirt is edged with ostrich feathers, and a velvet bow is set squarely in front. A sash tying behind girdles the waist and runs through a cut steel buckle. The bodice is fitted closely and the grenadine is stretched upon it diagonally. A grenadine bertha is caught with a second buckle. The richness of the material necessitates this unusual simplicity of style.

About New Dress Fabrics.

Figured, short and striped effects are added to the plain ribbed textile of a year ago. Some have satin stripes in rich colorings about two inches apart. Noticeable also among the handsome importations is a very light weight of shaggy tweeds, cheviots and camel's hair goods which, on account of their delicate quality, are rendered most desirable for stylish yet serviceable spring costumes. For walking and traveling they come in pretty mixtures, and for more dressy uses in gray, jade red reseda, fawn, lilac and silver white, for, notwithstanding all the piled up invoices of wools, silks, brocades and velvets in fancy or eccentric devices, solid, elegant dyes hold their own with a very large class of women both for service and dress wear.

About Sleeves.

The modish sleeves of the moment differ only in these respects from those that have been the vogue for some time past. They droop instead of standing erect at the shoulder, and are fuller and broader. As to general shape they remain the same. For example, the sleeve with the upper part one huge puff and the lower portion a close-fitting coatsleeve is as much in evidence as it has been at any time since it first came in, more than a year ago. Nay, it is more in evidence for the puff is fuller and although not so high is more pronounced. As to the leg o'mutton sleeve they, too, remain with us, but also with the difference that they droop where formerly they



ONE OF THE LATEST STYLES.

were rampant and are broader than they were above the elbow. These sleeves are, by the way, at the present moment in special favor with those who are ordering handsome gowns. They are used altogether for the bodice wraps either like the coat with which they are worn, or of thicker material, which are now so fashionable. It certainly is a more graceful sleeve than the one with the long bell on the upper part set on. Especially good for the satin sleeves that are in vogue is this modification of the leg o'mutton shape.

Lace to Be Used on Summer Gowns.

Cream and ecru guipure laces and Irish linens and silk crochet edgings, insertions, borderings, neck and sleeve pieces, etc., will be most effectively used to trim every sort of summer gown excepting those which emanate from the tailor. Linen tatting is the new [illegible] and really beautiful patterns makes an exceedingly pretty trimming for morning dresses for both women and children. The strong but dainty "Hanoverian lace" [illegible] Dublin shuttle work, [illegible] tatting is called both in London and Paris.

Black Very Much the Mode.

Black is very [illegible] fashion this season, but [illegible] for many [illegible] exclusively [illegible] [illegible]

Not a Dodger.

Justice [illegible] Why didn't you dodge it?

McGoogan [illegible]—Wid yer honor, as Oi would [illegible]. Oi was standin' for'nist th' windy, an' if Oi'd a dodged it wud a gone through a pane av glass.

[illegible] Spring Hats.

[illegible]

Caprice of Fashion.

[illegible]



TRIMMED WITH TULLE.

it disposed itself about the elbow forming a big balloon shaped puff, and so it has remained up to the present moment.

Trimming may be put at the bottom of the frock skirt or from bottom to top and be quite in the height of the mode, but as to drooping shoulders there is no choice—all must have them. Fichu effects lend themselves readily to this vogue and are just now, as they promise to be during the coming season, very fashionable. One of the newest manifestations of this particular phase of fashion is broad folds applied fichu fashion, the first of which is laid just above the point of the shoulder and the lower one well down on the balloon-shaped puff that forms the upper part of the sleeve.

Crinoline Lined Skirts the Vogue.

In spite of the emphatic denunciations of crinoline and in the face and eyes of the disgust that even royalty has expressed for this stiff, ugly material, crinoline yet carries the day. That it certainly lives no one can doubt who studies the Easter glories of fashion. It began, like the Nile, in a very small way, and it has gone on developing itself, while the other expense which those now give who weeks ago vehemently declared against it, but have since accepted it, is that it is only very little in evidence except from a back view of the wearer. This verily is something comforting to hear, and if the stiff, unwieldy material will only keep within bounds and keep in the background and not become aggressive and seek to encompass the wearer and finally blossom out into a genuine cage of enormous circumference, everybody will be thankful.

Notes of the Styles.

Among the most fashionable ornaments for the hair are high, branching aigrettes set with tiny diamonds.

The latest fad in birthday gifts is a spoon with the jewel of the month in which the birthday falls set in the handle.

It is neck and neck between violet and green this season as to popularity. Among the novelties in straw hats are those in delicate violet shades trimmed in green.

Serges, sackings, checked and shot cheviots, whipcords and summer night camel's hair for traveling are most of them made up with round waists, which are much more popular than the habit bodice.

The fashionable nine-gored skirts are lined to the knees with crinoline, and more often than otherwise the seams are covered with narrow gimp or jet passementerie or are piped with silk or satin.

[illegible] season that skirts were to be gathered about the waist, but the skirts of the handsomest recently imported costumes are smooth-fitted about the hips, below which they suddenly expand and flare outward in a truly marvelous manner.

CONQUERING THE MULE.

Novel Methods Lately Put Into Practice in the South.

[Abbeyville, S. C., Correspondence.]

The good people of Abbeyville have been favored with a visit by a party of mule dealers from Indiana, who have driven a flourishing trade lately. The members of their stock in trade, however, have proved themselves as contrary as is the nature of the beast, and the Indianians have put their purchasers up to quite a new wrinkle in the way of persuading the obstreperous animals. A stout strap fastened to each side of the mule's halter which is made as tight as possible around his mouth, is tied to the tail of a horse mounted by the owner of the mule, and then the horse is started. It is a dead pull on the part of both for a few minutes, and the question seems to be, which will come off first, the horse's tail or the mule's head? After a little time, however, the mule seems to be persuaded that there is a power ahead of him which he cannot exactly ignore, and he trots along contentedly for awhile, only to stop and gaze about him with an expression suggestive of a hope that he can suddenly get loose from his fetters. A tap of the whip or a pressure of the spur upon the horse puts an end to all thoughts of



A NEW [illegible] APPLIED [illegible]

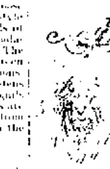
struggling, and, with ears laid low, the mule gives way in acknowledgment of the hopelessness of resistance, and allows himself to be literally hauled along the road.

MANY WERE SLAIN

BY THE TERRIBLE GHOST OF THE DESERTS

A THRILLING STORY WHICH COMES FROM ARIZONA.

The "Red Specter" and the Hundred and Death It Was [illegible] Seen. It Is at Last Explained by a Citizen of an Aztec City.



WEIRD STORY comes from the ancient Aztec city of Oro, Arizona. Oro is one of the towns [illegible] places some thousands of years ago. What the nature of the great city was [illegible] its [illegible] not known. Its present name [illegible] between the past and present. Oro is Greek for "what is left" or "ashes" or "remains" of a great many other words of similar construction. Yet from the ashes of the ancient capital of an unknown race has sprung a modern town with modern ideas. Yet the habitants are so superstitious about their surroundings. They know that beneath them are the remains of a race crowded out of earthly existence without a moment's warning. They know that there also lie the ruins of a great and majestic city, whose spires pierced the clouds, whose public buildings



SOMETHING AWFUL CAME THROUGH THE FENCE.

and white marble pillars were colossal in proportion with those of the world's later period of civilization. Some of the relics of that ancient city will be seen at the World's Fair. What a book of revelation they will prove to the millions of sightseers who will visit Chicago, each with his own peculiar idea of the mission of man on earth.

But to return to the story that comes from Oro. One of its superstitions has just been laid bare. Many have heard of the "Red Ghost" of Arizona. For ten years this peculiar "what is it" has been the terror of the people of Oro and tributary towns. It has killed several people and by many it was believed to be a supernatural visitor from the ancient city of the dead. So fixed became this belief that excavating for hidden treasures was generally stopped for several years. But that did not put an end to the Red Ghost. It appeared in the shape of a camel mounted by a silent rider. The queer apparition was first seen by two Mexicans on the banks of the San Francisco River. Their tent was thrown down over them and they awoke in time to hear the tread of galloping hoofs and a terrible shriek. They got clear of the wreck in time to see something taller than two horses tear into the brush. They told their story at Oro the next day, and people went out to investigate. They found strange tracks in the creek mud and saw where the brush had been broken down by the passage of some great beast. But the mysterious trail was soon lost among the rocky hills, and that was the last of the Red Ghost for some days.

His next appearance was many miles away at a sheep ranch on Eagle Creek. The herders were out with the flocks, and two women with the children were alone in the ranch house. One of them had just gone to the spring for water. The other heard the baying of the ranch dogs and got to the door in time to see something awful tear through the fence and down by the spring. She heard her sister cry out, but did not dare to go to her assistance. Instead she kept the children indoors and barricaded the cabin until the men returned at night. When she told them they took their guns and went to the spring. They found the woman dead, trampled and crushed as though a troop of cavalry had run over her.

When the Coroner came up from Solomonville the only witness to the apparition testified and tried to describe it. It was red, she said, very tall and ridden by a devil. She could give no clearer description than this. She had only seen it for an instant and then covered up her face and prayed.

The Coroner's inquest resulted in the usual verdict of "death in some manner unknown to the jury," and the Coroner's jury went home with half an idea that one of the women had been murdered by the other, who had invented the story of the apparition, doubtless having heard of the experience of the miners on Chase's creek.

After this innumerable stories were brought in about the mysterious phantom. One man declared that he had pursued it to the edge of one of the precipices in that country and that the phantom never stopped but galloped straight across the valley of Black river from one cliff to another, half a mile, as easily as if ground had been under his hoofs instead of 400 feet below him. This fellow was positive the Red Ghost had not flown but had simply galloped over the air.

It was probably a month before any reliable information about the mystery was received. It came from the Salt River country. Si Hamlin, a hunter, came suddenly to the top of a ridge, saw across the next ravine a large animal moving through the chaparral. It was half a mile away from him, but presently it came to a burned patch where he could see it plainly and he recognized it as a camel. But this particular camel was more than a simple ship of the desert. The hunter could see plainly upon its back a burden. He did not have long to study the phenomenon, for the camel soon reached the edge of the clearing and disappeared in the timber. Si said that the burden on the camel's back looked to him like a man lashed securely, and there was a general idea that Si was lying until a report came from the valley of the Verde that the camel had been seen there. By this time everybody in the territory had heard of it of course. [illegible] "Red Ghost" [illegible] name to [illegible] with.

Two prospectors on the Verde got a shot at it. They saw it in the [illegible] morning feeding on a mesa and crept up to within shooting distance. They fired together, but [illegible] failed to bring the animal down. It [illegible] the reports [illegible] [illegible] found [illegible] and with [illegible] hair [illegible]

No one saw the vagrant beast for some weeks after [illegible] but finally it appeared to the [illegible]. One of the cowboys belonging to the Anchor [illegible] made up about [illegible] [illegible] camel was [illegible] In about [illegible] and his horse was [illegible] all about [illegible] of camels. When the horse [illegible] up and [illegible] beast would pass by [illegible] the cowboy was caught by the camel on the [illegible], and camel and man and horse went down together. The camel did not stay to fight, but [illegible] as hard as he could [illegible]. When the cowboy got [illegible] of the Red Ghost. The [illegible] but [illegible] been a man.

That was the last of the Red Ghost in a supernatural capacity. He was probably [illegible] many times, but the [illegible] from his back [illegible] was [illegible] to distinguish him from other camels [illegible] gradually the Red Ghost [illegible] and then into a tradition.

A few days ago, however, Mose Hastings, who has a ranch a little above the [illegible] one morning and saw through the window of his [illegible] a big red camel browsing in his [illegible] patch. Mose [illegible] window sill and [illegible] the camel. When he went out to examine the beast he found him covered with a perfect network of knotted rawhide straps. These had been on him so long that some of the strands had cut their way into the flesh. The camel was all scarred up and had evidently had a very hard time. Now everybody down in that country is wondering whether the man was tied on there Mazeppa fashion for deviltry or revenge, whether it was some Indian's hideous scheme of suicide, or merely an ugly piece of humor of somebody who had a camel and a corpse for which he had no use.

It may be explained here that a wild herd of camels are known to exist in Arizona. Where they came



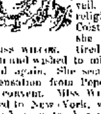
SAW IT IN THE EARLY MORNING.

from is a question. Some say they were let loose there by the United States Government for use of soldiers in crossing the great deserts of the territory. Others say that they are the remnants of a greater animal extant at an earlier age.

SHE LOVED WISELY.

A Connecticut Girl Gives Up Holy Orders for a Husband.

At Hartford, Conn., the other day, it was announced that Miss Louisa Mary Wilcox, formerly of that city, and Dr. Thomas P. Conlon of Boston, Mass., will be married in the hotel Barthold, New York, May 17. The announcement was a surprise. Nearly ten years ago Miss Wilcox, who is very good looking, entered Mount St. Joseph Convent. When she graduated it was with the honors of her class. In 1885 she became a sister in the convent, and two years later took the black veil. Her name in religion was Sister Costa. A year ago she said she had tired of her life as a nun and wished to mingle with the world again. She secured a special dispensation from Pope Leo and left the convent. Miss Wilcox then removed to New York, where she has since been a teacher of music. Her mother said last week that she had met Dr. Conlon in New York and the marriage would be a love match.

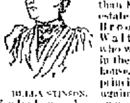


MISS WILCOX.

A SOCIETY AFFAIR

New York Society Gets Excited Over a Sensational Divorce Case.

A highly sensational divorce case was tried in New York the other day. The flirtations that Isabella Stinson carried on with five gay admirers, as told by witnesses in the Supreme Court induced Justice Cullen to grant her husband, Winfield Scott Stinson, an absolute decree. Among the alleged co-respondents named were Nathan Kaplin, a real estate broker of Brooklyn, and Walter Crowell, who was an usher in the Grand Opera house. One of the principal witnesses against the defendant was her own sister-in-law, Mrs. Louise Loomis. She testified that Mrs. Stinson confessed to her that Kaplin was her lover. The real estate broker used to make her presents and once Mr. Stinson admitted that they went to a hotel together. The testimony showed that she finally got tired of her husband and left him altogether.



DELLA STINSON.

A South African Exposition.

Next fall would seem to be a good time to visit South Africa. An international exhibition is to be given at Kimberley. Steamship companies will offer passengers at reduced rates and the Cape Colony railroad will carry people from Cape Town to Kimberley for $25, though the regular fare is $90. The Diamond Mining company has consented to open its mines to exhibition. Mr. Atkinson, who has gone to London in the interest of the fair, when asked what kind of exhibits he wanted, replied: "Anything and everything, but more particularly mining machinery. And besides, we should like to show a great variety of [illegible]." Mining machinery and beads are a queer combination, explained, however, by the fact that Mashonaland is being opened by natives, and beads are means of barter with the natives. Also says Mr. Atkinson, "there is a very pretty taste in beads, and a [illegible]."

In British Guiana.

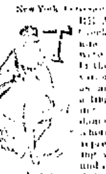
A recent [illegible] [illegible] finally independent on their return to India.

PLEASE THE PUBLIC

THAT IS THE REASON SOME DANCES EXIST.

While the Fastidious Persons Denounce Them [illegible] to the Theater to Witness the Skirt and Various Dances of Questionable Propriety.

New York Correspondence.



THE ANCIENT Greeks, inventors [illegible] who were supposed to be the [illegible] of various arts such as music, singing, acting and dancing. The muse of dancing was Terpsichore. She was represented as being very graceful, and in all the pictures and statues of her which have come down to us she is a good-looking young woman with plenty of curling hair and her legs closely draped in flowing garments. She was in perfect keeping with Greek taste, which could not tolerate exaggeration. When she danced it must have been a decorous performance, for the Greeks even in the revels which Bacchus used to organize at times, were most moderate-minded persons.

The first dance to occupy a prominent place on the stage in this country was the ballet. Its principal danseuse came into favor simultaneously with the ballet of women's tights. In fact, one was a necessary consequence of the other. There are many persons still living who remember the evolution of the ballet girl from the peasant choir who used to do a dance in skirts that reached to her shoe tops. The innovation met with severe criticism from the more conservative members of the community, and it is not necessary to say that some persons still have bad consciences after looking at a ballet dancer. However, the originators and backers of the ballet costume cleverly urged that the only thing aimed at was truth and the exaltation of art. It was a pity, they said, that the most beautiful thing in the world, a woman's figure, must be forever concealed by hideous draperies. This was a telling shot. It mowed down the ranks of the enemy, and when the ballet costume first appeared there was scarcely a dissenting murmur heard, especially on the part of the men.

The ballet dancer grew rapidly in favor and was the popular rage soon after her introduction before the public. The people got used to tights. And the ballet costume was accepted as a matter of course. Theatrical managers and other scheming and clever persons, seeing the wide field for profit thus exposed soon began to improve on the original [illegible] skirt of the original ballet girl. At first it was supposed that the fewer the garments the greater would be the success of the dancer, but that proved to be a mistaken idea. It was gradually discovered that there was more beauty and grace in a woman's figure draped so that the legs would be exposed to view only at certain times during the dance than when encased in hard, cold tights. Yet so far have some managers been in believing the contrary that they have not even now recognized the truth.

The fundamental fact was established only within the past decade, and it has been extensively taken advantage of. We have had serpentine, butterfly, spider, skirt, hoopskirt and other dances without end, nearly all of them based on this principle. The ballet dance proper has gone out of style. It is true that it finds a place in certain shows, but it never meets with the applause that greets even the clumsiest skirt dancer. Perhaps some of our managers will realize that a ballet composed of serpents in winding sheets would prove powerfully attractive.

If Terpsichore should unwittingly occupy a seat at a New York theater today and observe a modern stage dance it is probable that she would be somewhat surprised, not to say astounded. It is not at all sure that she would recognize the performance as a dance at all, for the word has of late got to have a very comprehensive meaning. If she were asked to decide which is the most graceful, she might reply true to her artistic instincts: "They are all horrid!"

Yet this would be hardly a fair criticism. Some of the stage dances that have been seen in New York of late are really graceful and artistic, and no one, not even Terpsichore, would be justified in turning up her nose at them. There are others, though, that are neither graceful nor artistic, but which are nevertheless highly popular. An effort will be made in this article to compare the various methods of stage dancing and to determine what is responsible for the success of those dancers which are not graceful.

It is not easy to judge which of these modern dances is the most graceful. You cannot determine that question



THE ACCORDION SKIRT DANCE.

merely by the way the public regards the dance. The public does not always admire the most graceful things. For example let us take the French quadrille dancers. These are certain sets of women who have come to this country from France. Their dance is different from anything ever seen here before. The young women have been studying the different steps from childhood. Some of these steps consist in turning somersaults over each other, jumping up in the air and alighting with their legs stretched out, forming what is termed the split.

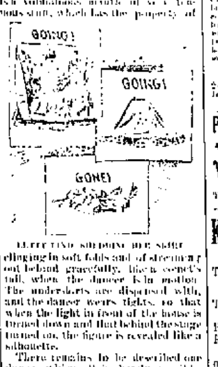
Another step is performed by holding the foot up next to the ear with one hand, and [illegible] the calf of the leg with the other, as though it were a banjo. This dance is purely exotic. No young women have been found in this country who have been able to perform it. It is very popular, and women seem to like it as well as men.

But is it graceful? Would Terpsichore clap her hands and call it artistic? Does it forcibly remind you of ancient Greek simplicity? These are questions which must be answered in the negative. The French quadrille dance is improper, and it is liked for its impropriety. This conclusion is not hard to [illegible]. When these young women [illegible] around the stage in the [illegible] [illegible] These things are not graceful. [illegible] There are many men, probably in the states today, who can do the same tricks, but people would not pay their money to see them, simply because the [illegible]

[illegible] have been [illegible] the exact nature of the cause of the enjoyment.

Miss Letty Lind, who with the Gaiety girls, first brought out the skirt dance, deserves credit for having provided a means of spectacular entertainment which was both graceful and had in it the [illegible] of [illegible]ness. All skirt dancers have [illegible] graceful, and yet it is as they have not met with success. This seems to show that grace in this dance is not entirely the [illegible]. The dance depends chiefly upon the costume, which is an arrangement [illegible] a great number of white underskirts which [illegible] around [illegible] the dancer. The steps are simple and consist chiefly in kicking the foot so that the toe shall point backward behind the head. This can be done gracefully. The hands are in the meantime [illegible] to manipulate the outer skirt, which is generally of a black material. The skirt dance is especially pleasing when taken part in by a number of young women at the same time.

Loie Fuller's serpentine dance is an outgrowth of the skirt dance. Instead of the long [illegible] skirt [illegible] there is an [illegible] of [illegible] which has the property of



EFFECTIVE [illegible] SHOWING THE SKIRT

clinging in soft folds and of streaming out behind gracefully, like a comet's tail, when the dancer is in motion. The underskirts are dispensed with, and the dancer wears tights, so that when the light in front of the house is turned down and that behind the stage turned on, the figure is revealed like a silhouette.

There remains to be described one dance, which, it is barely possible, Terpsichore would not rail at. This is an American dance, derived from the Spanish.

Its most finished exponent is Miss Amelia Glover, who is said to have invented it. The dance is done by whirling and twisting gracefully about the stage, somewhat in the manner made familiar by Carmencita, but with the important difference that it contains nothing violent, nothing eccentric. The motions are all easy and graceful, and even when the toe of the foot touches the banjo held over the head there is not the slightest sign of effort. The dance appeals entirely to the sense of the beautiful. It is by far the most graceful stage dance of the day.

THE HUMAN FLY

Aimee Tells How She Walks With Her Head Downwards.

"Many unnatural positions are assumed by vaudeville performers, and nearly all the laws of gravitation and health are transgressed. In my own case I nightly do an act, now known as the 'Human Fly Act,' which at first so upset my whole anatomy as to cause me illness for days at a time," says Aimee, better known as "the Human Fly." "In this act I walk a distance of over thirty feet with a turn. This turn is the most difficult part of the act, especially as my head is hanging downward, and the only means I have for support is on the planking above. It is not so much the skill in walking which makes the act difficult as the strain on the head from the blood rushing to it. Let the readers of this article try standing on their heads for a few moments. They will become heavy in an instant, their eyes will almost start from their sockets, and there will be an unpleasant feeling all over the body. If practiced daily for months it will be found that the occurrence of these unpleasant effects will not be so great, and the performer will in time find that it is easy to stand on his or her head up to a certain limit without any disagreeable results. Constant practice, in fact, for many years, is necessary before an artist can perform the human fly act with success.

"Physicians have told me that I shall injure myself if I continue the unnatural practice of walking with head down. Perhaps I may in time, but I have yet to feel any injurious effects. To me walking with head down is a genuine pleasure. But although it pleases me it may not be found so pleasant by the rest of the world."

A New Horseshoe.

A new horseshoe recently patented has for its special object the obtaining of better foothold and the lessening of concussion or jarring effect upon the animal's feet. The shoe is made with apertures extending through it, located between the positions usually occupied by the nails. The openings are of dovetailed form and the usual nail holes are provided in the intervening solid metal portions of the shoe. Projecting through the apertures are elastic rubber studs which are fixed on a strip of rubber or leather intervening between the metal shoe and the wall of the hoof and through which the nails are driven in the operation of shoeing. By this construction the grip of the horse's hoof is immensely increased, especially on slippery pavements, and the tendency of the horse to leg disease is materially reduced.

Always in Mischief.

As every season has its boyish games so it has also its boyish dangers. Says Mr. Gregory, as reported by the Indianapolis Journal:

"I see by the papers that the small boys that was gittin' themselves drowned last summer is now a-fallin' out of hickory trees an' breakin' their necks."

Catarrh in New England.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public.—Bush & Co., Druggists, Worcester, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—George A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfactory results.—W. F. Draper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

Every Young Man

[illegible]

TORTURING ECZEMA

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am fifty-six years old. In August, 1890, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease to which [illegible] are subject, known among medical men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore, from foot the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of the arms, the [illegible] being greatly swollen with an itching, burning pain, without cessation. [illegible] the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions having the result of [illegible], the disease, though appearing checked, would recur in a few days in [illegible], during the progress my weight fell [illegible] pounds. As an experiment I was the use of Cuticura, following the directions given with the Remedies [illegible] four weeks found myself well, with [illegible] natural in color, the itching and pains [illegible]. W. R. McNAB, Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

KALAMAZOO CELERY

IS SO HEALTHFUL

That it should be used in every family at least once a week.

THE KALAMAZOO CELERY EXTRACT OR TONIC,

For Soda Fountains, Bars and the Kitchen.

This is the Triple Extract of our famous Kalamazoo Celery, prepared directly from the plant, and not a mere flavor of the seed. It makes an elegant drink when drawn from a soda fountain, cooling, delicious and beneficial, having the rich, nutty flavor of our Celery. As a morning bracer it has no equal, is excellent for beef tea and Celery, and a dash in a Manhattan makes life worth living. In the house it is indispensible, for making soups, ice creams and ices, Celeryades, etc. Ask your grocer or druggist for it; take only the Kalamazoo brand, all others imitations.

THE KALAMAZOO CELERY NERVINE PELLETS

These pellets are prepared directly from our famous Celery, and contain all of its well known curative properties. They are invaluable as a household remedy. They are guaranteed to be purely vegetable, and to be a sure specific for all cases of Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Impotency, Insomnia, all Stomach Troubles, Chronic Constipation, (the bane of the American people) and are positively the only Pellets that will not leave the system constipated. 25 cts. per package.

THE KALAMAZOO CELERY NERVINE AND TONIC.

Our Nervine and Tonic is prepared directly from our famous Celery, and in connection with other herbs well known and valued medicinal qualities, forms without a doubt the best family medicine for the nerves, the stomach and blood. It is natures own remedy for building up and restoring, a run down and exhausted nervous system; as a spring tonic it has no equal. Ask your druggist for the preparations that come direct from Natures Celery Gardens. Take no others. If you cannot get our preparations at your druggist, send 25 cents in stamps and we will mail you a package of the Nervine Pellets and one of our beautiful Embossed Celery Recipe Books Free; also, a package of our delicious Nervine Confection, the Kalamazoo Celery Tablets.

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[illegible]	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	*1:25 am	*2:50 am
New York and Washington	*5:20 am	*1:15 pm
Youngstown and Pittsburg	†5:20 am	†1:35 pm
Lima and Crestline	†7:00 am	†6:15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†7:00 am	†12:20 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	*9:15 am	*4:20 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12:10 pm	†10:20 am
Canton and Pittsburg	†12:25 pm	†11:30 am
New York and Washington	*1:55 pm	*5:30 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	*1:55 pm	*5:30 pm
Warsaw and Plymouth	†4:25 pm	†8:45 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*5:45 pm	*7:50 pm
New York and Washington	*5:50 pm	*4:35 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	*5:50 pm	*4:35 pm
New York and Washington	*9:30 pm	*1:10 am
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	*9:30 pm	*7:45 am
Valparaiso & Chicago, except Mon.	1:55 am	[illegible]

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE

Schedule of August [illegible], 1891.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
New York and Boston Limited, daily	3:00 am
Toledo Express, except Sunday	6:50 am
Atlantic Express, daily	1:20 pm
Local Freight	7:00 am
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
Pacific Express, daily	3:45 am
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1:40 pm
Lafayette Accommodation except Sunday	3:30 pm
St. Louis Limited, daily	8:17 pm

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

Effective Oct. 23, 1892.	Arrive.	Depart.
Cleveland-Buffalo Ex., E.	1:40 am	1:45 am
Cleveland-Buffalo Ex., E.	3:35 pm	3:45 pm
Local Freight, E.	[illegible]	6:10 am
Chicago Passenger, W.	1:45 pm	2:10 pm
Chicago Limited, W.	2:25 am	2:45 am
Local Freight, W.	7:20 am	6:45 am

Chicago Express daily except Monday. Other trains daily except Sunday. Buffet sleepers on Chicago Express trains. Through tickets to all points are on sale at principal offices of the company at lowest rates for any class of tickets desired. Baggage checked to destination.

Lewis Williams, Gen. Supt., Cleveland. B. F. Horner, Gen. Pass. Agt. W. F. Gardner, Ticket Agt., Fort Wayne. M. [illegible], City Ticket Agt., 74 Calhoun St.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Going North.	
For Grand Rapids and North	Lv. 3:20 am
[illegible]	Lv. 5:10 am
Portland Locals	Lv. 2:25 pm
From Richmond	Ar. 6:10 pm
Going South.	
For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv. 5:45 am
[illegible]	Lv. 1:00 pm
[illegible]	Lv. 12:10 am
From Grand Rapids	Ar. 5:25 am

Daily between Fort Wayne and Grand Rapids. All other trains daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

[illegible]

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE R. R.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—Canvassers and agents on salary or commission at No. 12 West Wayne St. 20 f

WANTED—Board for two St. Bernard ... country preferred. Call at 4 ... 5 West Berry street.

WANTED—A girl for upstairs work and assist in taking care of children. Inquire 9 East Wayne street. tf

WANTED—To buy a second hand set of drawing tools complete. Must be in good order. Address lock box 2 ... city.

WANTED—A partner in a drug store in northern Indiana, druggist preferred; must have some ready cash. Here is money in it. Address A. B., Sentinel office. 24f

WANTED—Board by man and wife in respectable private family. Must be centrally located. Address, giving terms per week or month, "E. B. A.," Sentinel office. tf

WANTED—We have secured the agency for the ... Hard ... Dry Air Refrigerator ... States Hardware Co., 19 and 21 West Main street.

WANTED—Lady and gentlemen agents, on salary and commission. Good position for the right parties. Call on or address The Weiner Co., ... Fox ... Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3 mos

WANTED—Everyone desiring rooms in private family during world's fair can do so by writing to Miss Jos. Schlabach, and get information at 23 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 25f2

WANTED—A lady agent in every county and town in Indiana to sell an article for itself to ladies. Good profits; rapid sales ... Address, R. ... 1500 North 8th street, Terre Haute, Ind. 15 2m

WANTED—Collector and canvasser for an old established company. Must be past twenty-one, with business experience and good references. Good commission and steady job. Apply at room 1, No. 51 ... street. 2 2

WANTED—Boarding, private Christian families who would like to give a home to one or two men at reasonable prices should send their names to H. W. Cooley, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 12tf

WANTED—For the United States army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. feb. 25 wks to till june 30

WANTED—You to know when needing iron fences, iron flower vases and water fountains, iron settees and chairs for lawns and cemetery purposes, that you should consult your interest by calling on or addressing for catalogue and low prices J. A. Hockwalter, 93 East Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 20 1m

AGENTS WANTED—Lady agents wanted for HYGEIA ELECTRIC CORSETS. Experience unnecessary. ... terms, ... \$100 for outfits and samples corsets. Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. ...

STENOGRAPHER—A young man desires a position as stenographer and typewriter. Can give good references. Address, Box, care Sentinel office. 14f

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At the Sentinel office, bound copies of revised ordinances. tf

FOR SALE—A good horse and carriage, harness and wagon; will sell cheap. Inquire at 19 West William street. 2 2

FOR SALE—On very easy terms my home, corner Jefferson and Garden streets. Property is very inviting. M. P. Longacre. 9 tf

FOR SALE—Residence and full lot at ... West Wayne street. Rent 7 per cent. Address Residence care Sentinel. 11 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—The residence of Mrs. H. Schmitz, corner of Wall and College streets. Inquire of Herman Michael ... 19 Court street. 25 f

FOR SALE—A horse, phaeton and harness. The animal is a pacer, sound and kind. Buggy in first-class order. Will sell cheap. Apply at 20 West Williams street. 25 2

FOR SALE—Fine young mare, sound and gentle, almost new surrey, good as new, set of single harness. Will sell cheap, as owner is leaving the city for the summer. Address Mare, care of this office. 18 tf

FOR SALE—\$15 cash and monthly payments of \$10 each and 20 quarterly payments of \$22 each will pay for a square Grand piano, worth more money in cash. Taylor Bros. Piano Co., 15 Calhoun street. 18 1m

FOR SALE—At the Broadway nurseries a fine lot of selected first class pear trees which were kept back on purpose for late planting for two weeks yet. Also the finest hardy, perpetual imported Moss and Summer Roses of all grades, ... and other flowers at lowest prices. D. Nestel.

FOR SALE—A corner lot on Lake avenue in Lakeside, northeast corner of Lake avenue and ... street. It is worth \$800, but will be sold, if sold quickly, at \$500. Terms of payment easy. Lot is high and particularly choice in location. Apply at 100 East Berry street in the evening. 28 tf

FOR SALE—Six five-room cottages, new, on street car line. Price \$1,200 each; only \$50 cash, balance \$6.00 a month; monthly payments without annual interest.

Forty acres of good land for sale or exchange; all timber. Price \$800.

Fifty good vacant lots in this city to exchange for a good farm and will pay difference if there is a difference.

Four-room house in Lakeside, new and plenty of fruit on lot. Price, \$1,200 on easy terms.

Ten-room brick house in the west end, good property, large barn, water and gas. Easy terms. Price, \$4,000.

Money to loan. Reasonable interest, in any sums wanted.

For further information call on Emery & Detzler, Room 22, Bank Block.

Office open evenings until 8:30.

FOR SALE BARGAINS.

5 room dwelling, full lot, on Metz street, \$1,000.

5 room dwelling, full lot, on Walnut street, near Fairfield avenue, \$1,500.

4 room dwelling, lot 120 feet by 150, on West Fourth street, \$1,000.

6 room dwelling, lot 40x172 feet, good fruit, gas, on Shawnee avenue, a great bargain, at \$1,650.

8 room brick dwelling, full lot, near Broadway, on West Washington street, \$4,000.

2 vacant lots on John street, near Pontiac, at \$250 each.

2 vacant lots on Summit street, \$300 each.

80 acre farm on Illinois road, 5 miles from city. Will exchange for improved city property. Sturgis & Wilson.

This is only a partial list of bargains in real estate in our hands. We also have money to loan.

11 tf First floor, No. 7 Court Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for gentleman only, 6 West Jefferson St. 22 tf

FOR RENT—The five-story building at 109 Calhoun street. Call at Sentinel Office.

FOR RENT—Parlor bed room within six squares of Court house. Address "L.," this office. 25 2

FOR RENT—Two story frame house nine rooms and in good repair. Call at 47 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Land adjoining City Park, on Broadway, and Wabash railroad. Inquire at Nuttman & Co. Bank. 17 tf

FOR RENT—House of four rooms, good cellar, 22 West Jefferson street; water works cistern and gas, with stable. Inquire at 30 West Jefferson street. 28 2

FOR RENT—Eight room house, with natural gas, water, good cellar, barn and nicely located on East Wayne street. For particulars call at 167 East Berry street. 21 tf

FOR RENT—Hall, convenient and centrally located in the city; would prefer to rent to lodges or unions; is nicely furnished; will rent cheap to good parties. Address H. R. G., care Sentinel. 15 tf

FOR RENT—A nice cottage of four rooms, clothes press and pantry, newly papered and painted inside. Woodshed and cistern. No. 6 Oliver street. Inquire at 29 East Washington street. Rent \$8.00.

FOR RENT—To a reliable tenant, small family, house No. 32 West Jefferson; contains five rooms, cellar, cistern and well water, natural gas piping. Apply quick at D. Nestel, West Creighton avenue.

PROFESSIONAL

DOCTER MARY WEBER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison street.
Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone No. 270.

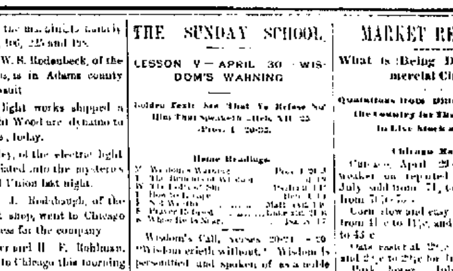
MISCELLANEOUS

\$500,000

To loan at 6 to 7 per cent. interest, in amounts and for time to suit borrowers. Apply to

JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 3, Bank Block. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN—The Tri-State Building and Loan Association will loan you money ... [illegible] ... circular. 25 f



"See what? Only one boarder in two weeks. I believe I'll join a menagerie."—Life.

DID YOU SEE HIM?

President Cleveland's Train Viewed by Thousands.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Mention of the People About the Railway Centers.

Half of Fort Wayne's population turned out to honor the president of the United States this morning. The Zollinger battery was at the station, and two cannons, stationed south of the track and at the rear of Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, fired a salute of ten rounds when the engine hauling the presidential train poked its pilot into view, coming slowly down the track. The walks and platform about the depot were crowded and a double line of people extended from Hanna street to Broadway, while hundreds of boys climed upon freight cars, telegraph poles and trees. All were doomed to disappointment. The train did not stop and the only persons visible to the crowd were Trainmaster J. W. Clark, Conductor Joe Fox, Brakemen J. Cummins and Harry Gardiner and two burly colored porters, all standing upon the platforms. The train continued on its course to the junction, where the engines were speedily exchanged and it sped on its way to Chicago. President Cleveland had arisen a few minutes before the train pulled into the city and when it passed the depot he was in the midst of his morning ablution. Everybody was mad and the remarks were not very complimentary to President Cleveland.

There were nineteen people in the presidential party, included in the list being the cabinet officers and their wives. President Cleveland occupied Passenger Agent George W. Boyd's car, which formed the rear of the train. The train crew, which boarded engine No. 202 and went down to the junction fifteen minutes ahead of the presidential train, consisted of Conductor Joseph Morgan, Engineer E. McDonald and Fireman Kilgore.

THE DUKE'S TRAIN.

The train bearing the duke of Veregua and his distinguished party passed through this city at 6:10 this morning. It was the first section of the Columbian express and was nearly an hour late. Conductor Andy Dawson had the honor of bringing the train down from Crestline. The duke was very glad to see Andy, thinking he recognized in him the features of his old friend, the Duke de la Fuente Aquilla, who disappeared many years ago from the province of Argosa. There is a romance connected with the disappearance of the duke. He was to be married to the Princess Senora de la Paulla Banderia. When everything was in readiness for the wedding the groom was nowhere to be found and to this day his whereabouts is unknown. Paulla was disconsolate and never married. She is still waiting the return of her lover. The duke of Veregua advised Andy to return with him after the world's fair and marry the poor girl. The reception of the duke at Chicago is described in our telegraphic columns.

MINOR MENTION.

C. F. Sanborn has resigned as a Nickel Plate brakeman.

Traveling Freight Agent Keller, of the Lake Shore, is in the city.

J. H. Richardson, a helper at the Bass blacksmith shop, has resigned.

William Trautman is sick and off duty. He is employed by the electric light company.

William Shane, a carpenter employed by John Sultzer, is visiting a friend in Mishawaka, Ind.

Brakemen Gouman and Coling, of the Nickel Plate, who took a few days rest reported yesterday.

A. S. Work, foreman of Nickel Plate engineers, is suffering with rheumatism, though still on duty.

The street railway will have only one track on the Main street bridge. The rails are already in position.

John Mulladore, a painter employed by the Anthony Wayne company, is visiting his sister in Chicago.

Edward Yerick, engineer of the Lake Shore local, running between this city and Jackson, Mich., is on the sick list.

Peter Anderson and his crew are taking a vacation, during which their steam hammer at the Bass works will be repaired.

Rhinesmith & Simonson hope to be able to start their factory in operation again next Monday. It has been closed for repairs over two weeks.

A. C. F. Wichman, manager of the Anthony Wayne Manufacturing company, is out on the streets after a long siege with inflammatory rheumatism.

John Santlince and wife, of California, are the guests of William Bittler, of the Pittsburg shops. Mr. Santlince and Mr. Bittler are brothers-in-law. After a visit to the world's fair the former will leave for Germany.

Foreman Hugh Hogan's weekly report shows that there were turned out of the Pittsburg machine shop the present week one new class N and three repaired engines. They were 280 (new), 170, 117 and 125. A new class N and three old engines are now in the hands of the machinists, namely Nos. 281 (new), 106, 225 and 198.

Boilermaker W. S. Rodenbeck, of the Pittsburg shops, is in Adams county attending a lawsuit.

The electric light works shipped a seventy-five-light Wood arc dynamo to Waukesha, Wis., today.

John A. Gidley, of the electric light works, was initiated into the mysteries of the National Union last night.

Foreman T. J. Rodabaugh, of the Pittsburg paint shop, went to Chicago today on business for the company.

G. W. Ensler and H. F. Rohlman, painters, went to Chicago this morning to repaint the Pennsylvania company's world's fair exhibits.

John J. Muir of the engineering department of the electric light works, will address the Caledonians at their meeting next Monday evening.

William Munn, brother-in-law to F. N. Miller, returned to his home in Grand Crossing today, after a pleasant visit in this city and county. Mr. Munn is a Nickel Plate switchman.

Foreman C. C. Cook, of the electric light works, arc lamp department, wife and daughter, were called to Dayton, Ohio, yesterday by a telegram announcing the death of Eugene Beaver, Mrs. Cook's brother-in-law.

Charles Eichoff has served his connection with the electric light works, after a service of ten years, the latter three years in the capacity of foreman of one of the departments. Mr. Eichoff will go into business for himself.

At noon today a fine horse, belonging to James L. Smith, a carpenter, living at 15 Erie street, was run over and killed by a westbound Nickel Plate freight train. Mr. Smith left the animal in the barn this morning, but when he returned at noon he found two boards knocked off the side of the stable and the horse missing. Investigation revealed the fact that the horse had broken out and for a while fed upon the succulent grass in the old canal basin. A freight train approaching from the east frightened the horse and he started west. At Harmer street the animal took the track and continued running ahead of the train to Hanna street, where he fell and the engine struck him. His body was torn to pieces and distributed along the track a distance of three squares and the main portion deposited on the crossing at Clay street. Mr. Smith is not a rich man and his loss is a severe one. He blames the trainmen for the accident.

INDIANA TAXABLES.

Abstract Completed by the Auditor of State.

The auditor of state has completed the abstract of taxable property in Indiana. The value of lands is \$449,511,057, improvements, \$81,553,811; total, \$531,057,868. The value of lots is \$141,135,709; improvements, \$136,035,393; total, \$277,769,103. The personal property assessed amounts to \$259,914,156. The telegraph property is rated at \$1,636,831, and the railroads at \$160,387,120. The total value of state taxables is \$1,266,865,377. The number of polls assessed for taxes is 385,619. The taxes raised from this valuation are distributed among twelve funds, apportioned as follows: State tax, \$1,704,806.44, benevolent institutions, \$553,551.55; state school, \$2,210,357.37; permanent endowment, \$63,196.42. These funds are settled with by the auditor of state.

The following taxes are collected by the counties: County tax, \$1,316,012.49; township, \$861,788.78; tuition, \$1,303,403.55, special school, \$2,205,502.95, road, \$1,358,417.93, dog tax, \$172,954.25.

The total taxes levied for the year 1892 amounts to \$18,037,759.51, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1891. The delinquents for 1891 and previous years amounts to \$3,001,906.69. The total amount, inclusive of the delinquents, is \$21,039,666.20.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Wellington and the Cook.

The duke of Wellington was in his habits one of the simplest of men. His daily food, for instance, was always of the plainest. That he kept a French cook is true, but this was for others, not for himself. It was the cook's constant complaint that he could not prevail upon his master to make a trial of his skill as an artist. Every day he sent up the bill of fare to the duke, but it always came back marked merely joint of meat and pudding or tart, or sometimes, by way of change, tart or pudding. And the cook also complained that the duke was so easy to please. "If I cook a good dinner," he remarked, "the duke only says 'It is well.' If I cook a bad dinner, he says the same thing."

Cow, Calf and Express Train.

The train crew of the Flying Yankee was an hour late and tearing down the line at a great rate when a most ambitious muley cow and her calf, which, it seems, had inherited something of the same quality, concluded to try a race with the Maine Central's pride. They started, making good time, but the train soon gained a lap, and the cow was struck by the engine and actually turned end for end, but, strange to say, was little injured. The calf turned around, addressed some loud bovine language to the train, and showed fight, but the train had passed before he finished the preliminaries of an attack.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V—APRIL 30—WISDOM'S WARNING.

Golden Text: See That Ye Refuse Not Him That Speaketh—Heb. XII, 25—Prov. I, 20-33.

Home Readings.

M	Wisdom's Warning	Prov. I, 20-3
T	The Rewards of Wisdom	...
W	The Lord's ...	Psalm ...
T	How to Escape	Heb. ...
F	... Wisdom	Matt. ...
S	Prayer Refused	...
S	Whose Fire Is Near	Isa. ... 17

Wisdom's Call, verses 20-21.—20. "Wisdom crieth without." Wisdom is personified and spoken of as a noble woman. "She uttereth her voice in the streets." Where men are gathered together.

21. "She crieth ... in the openings of the gates." In Eastern countries the open spaces in front of the city gates were always thronged with traders; there also the judges held their courts and kings received the petitions of their subjects. "In the city." That is, in the center of the city, as well as at the entrance.

22. "Simple ones." Thoughtless ones. "Scorners." Mockers. "Fools." Hardened sinners.

23. "Turn you." Change your way of thinking and acting. "I will pour my spirit unto you." I will give you the whole mind that is within myself. "I will make known my words." Will teach my precepts and doctrines to you.

II. Wisdom's Warning, vers 24-31.—24. "Because I have called, and ye refused." Though I waited for an answer. "I have stretched out my hand" in a gesture of earnest entreaty. "No man regarded." No man paid any attention.

25. "Set at naught all my counsel." Despised it as if it had no value. "And would none of my reproof." Declined to heed my reproof.

"I also will laugh at your calamity." A terrible picture, illustrating the fact that wicked and foolish men may go so far that there is no possibility of their turning aside the consequences of their sins.

27. "Desolation." Storm. "Distress and anguish." The states of mind following the storm and whirlwind of punishment.

28. "Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer." When it is too late, they shall wake up and begin to call upon me who have so long been calling upon them; but I will pay no attention to their cry.

29. "For that they hated knowledge," etc. Their penalty is a just one; they have brought it on themselves.

31. "Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way." They shall get the proper reward of their own conduct. "Be filled with their own devices." Be surfeited even to disgust with the consequences of their own misdeeds.

32. "The turning away of the simple shall slay them." Because they turned not to wisdom, but away from her, they shall die. "The prosperity of fools shall destroy them." By making them indifferent to the claims of duty and of God.

33. "But whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely." Whoso pays attention to my teachings shall learn how to live in real peace and security. "Shall be quiet from fear of evil." Revised Version, "Shall be quiet without fear of evil"—shall have not even the dread of evil.

One strong, mastering aim running through life and knitting it into unity and strength is of more value than noble birth, diadems, and kingdoms. It gathers into itself conquering energy, and, preventing dissipation and waste, lifts a man above his circumstances, and leads him steadily onward to large and sure accomplishments. Have a lofty ideal, and live up to it.

Things to Be Remembered.—The offer of wisdom is distinct, so that it can be understood; kind and gracious, so that it ought to be heeded; and made to all, so that none are to be excused.

Those who refuse to hear when wisdom calls upon them will by and by reach a point at which they themselves shall not be heard, let them call as loud as they will. It would do no good to ask for aid when shooting over the falls of Niagara.

We have no just grounds of complaint if we are called upon to suffer the consequences of our own misdeeds.

There is safety and peace for those who turn at wisdom's call.

IN AND OUT.

The inventor of the velocipede is to have a statue in France.

There is said to be fully \$100,000,000 of counterfeit silver money in circulation in Europe.

Philadelphia has more miles of surface street railways than any other city in the world.

In one of the Catholic churches in Chicago congregational singing of hymns in the language of the people has been introduced.

The city of Seattle, Wash., will hereafter employ all idle men who wish to work. They will be furnished with tools and will be paid eighty cents for every cord of wood they chop for the city.

A Frenchman has written a volume of 200 pages to show that oysters rest the brain.

There are over 6,000 women in the United States who act as postmistresses. The largest number in one state, 461, is in Pennsylvania, and 400 in Virginia. There are 256 in Ohio and 301 in Kentucky.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Obiskri sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 310 feet the ground was still frozen.

Chili, it is said, will send no exhibit to the World's Fair, because she "has not forgotten the Baltimore incident." The absence of the exhibit will not be very important. The allegation of a good memory is, however, of some consequence. Chili ought to cherish the Baltimore incident and draw therefrom a lesson in good-manners that will extend its benign influence even to the third and fourth generation.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

MARKET REPORTS.

What is Being Done in Commercial Circles.

Quotations from Different Points in the Country for Those Interested in Live Stock and Grain.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Wheat, starts weaker on reported rain in Kansas. July sold from 71, to 71c, and Sept from 75 to 75½.

Corn slow and easy. May has sold from 41c to 41½c, and July from 41c to 43c.

Oats easier at 29½c to 29½c for May, and 29½c to 29½c for July.

Pork, lower. July has sold at \$19.55 to 19.25, and September at \$19.25 to 19.15.

Lard and ribs weak.

Butter, weak. Fancy Elgins, 29c; fine separators, 28c to 28½c; sweet creamery, lacking flavor, 27 to 28c.

Eggs, steady, fresh 14c to 14½c.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Closing 1:15 p. m. Wheat, April, 71c, May, 71½c; July, 73½c, Sept., 76c.

Corn, April, 41½c, May, 41½c; July, 43½c, Sept., 44c.

Oats, April, 29½c, May, 29½c; July, 29c; Sept., 27½c.

Pork, April \$18.55, May, \$18.57½; July, \$19.07½; Sept., \$19.27½.

Lard, April, \$10.10, May, \$10.10, July, \$10.27½, Sept., \$10.47½.

Ribs, April, \$9.65, May, \$9.65, Sept., \$9.87½.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Flour, receipts, 25,000; sales, 2,750, state and western, quiet, steady.

Wheat receipts, 110,275, sales, 9,000,000, No. 2 red, 1½c lower on pressure to sell May, with switching into July, active, steady. May, 75½c 75 5-16, June, 76½c 77c, July, 78½c 79c; Aug., 80c; Sept., 80½c 81c; Oct., 82c; Dec., 85c 85½c.

Rye, dull, steady, western, 58c 62c.

Barley, firm, quiet; western, 60c 75c.

Corn, receipts, 128,422, sales, 275,000 bushels. No. 2 moderately active; May, 49½c; June 49½c; July, 50½c 50½c; No. 2 49½c 51c.

Oats receipts, 59,165, sales, 70,000; No. 2 dull easier. May, 35; June, 41½c 7c, July 31½c 36c, state, 37c 47c, western, 37@47c.

Beef, firm, quiet.

Pork, moderate demand, firm.

Lard, steady.

Butter, about steady; moderately active, western dairy, 20c 26; Elgins, 32c; western creamery, 26@32c, imitation creamery, 22@27c.

Cheese, receipts, 2,700, state fair demand steady, state, old, 9c 9½c, state, new, 9½c 11c, fancy, old, 11½c; 12c skims, old, 6c 9½c; skims, new, 6½c 7½c.

Eggs, receipts 8,171; quiet, steady, western, 15½c 16c.

Sugar fairly active, firm.

Petroleum, quiet, firm.

Spirits of turpentine, dull, weak, at 33c.

Molasses, steady, quiet 33c 38c.

Rice, quiet, easy at 4@5½c.

Freights, quiet firm.

Rosin, \$1.27½@1.30, weak, dull.

Tallow, firm inactive city, 4c; country, 4½c 5½c.

Union Stock Yards.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., April 29.—Cattle, receipts 1,000; steady.

Hogs, receipts 14,000. Heavy \$7.30@7.60; mixed and medium, \$7.25@7.55; light, \$7.20@7.55.

Sheep, receipts 3,000, dull and weak.

Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 29.—Close—Wheat, cash 70½c, May, 71½c; June, 72½c; July, 73½c; Aug., 75½c.

Corn, dull, unchanged.

Oats, May, 31c.

Cloverseed, Oct., \$5.60.

The Fort Wayne Market.

FORT WAYNE, April 29.—Flour—Spring wheat, \$4.00; No. 1 red, \$3.25; second class family, \$3.00, Graham, 60c per sack.

Wheat—New, 68c.

Oats—40c.

Corn—50c.

Rye—40@50c.

Oil Meal—Per cwt. 1.50.

Corn Meal—Per cwt. \$1.27@1.50.

Clover Seed—\$6.00.

Timothy Seed—\$2.00@\$2.25.

Flax Seed—\$1.15.

Barley—50c.

Hay—\$11@\$12 per ton.

Butter 22c.

Eggs, 12c.

Hides—Green, 3½c; salted, 4½c.

Tallow—4c.

STRIP, THE ELECTRICIAN.

A Four-Footed Wire Layer and Her Ways of Working.

Many people in Brighton, England, are interested in watching the clever work of "Strip the Electrician," who after laying down many miles' length of copper wire, for the purpose of electric lighting in London, has lately gone to Brighton with the same object.

Lest Mr. Edison should not at once recognize the name of his distinguished collaborator, we will explain at once that Strip is a clever little fox terrier, the property of Messrs. Crompton, the electrical engineers, and that she is under the special protection of that company's night watchman.

Strip's method of working is as follows. The workmen lay down, in the desired position, a short length of the stout iron pipe, which is to shelter a corresponding length of the copper wire along which the electric current will ultimately pass.

The iron pipe having been fixed, Strip is called, has the end of the copper wire fastened to her collar, and, at the workman's sign, goes in at one end of the pipe. "And comes out at the other end," says the intelligent but too hasty reader. Not so, however. The other end of the iron pipe has a bar across it, over which the copper wire must be strained to keep it taut. Strip, having entered the pipe with the wire fastened to her collar, presents herself at the other end to the workman awaiting her there, who thrusts his hand under the bar, unfastens Strip's collar and pulls the wire out. Strip, when she feels her collar gone, turns around, retraces her steps, comes out again at the same end she went in at and lies down on the workmen's coats until she is wanted again.

THE WOMAN HAD TEMPER.

And Being Deaf Was Sensitive to Personal Criticism.

She was a tall, lank woman, with the slender, graceful build of a lath, and she was being fitted with a cloak at a Chicago store. She was wealthy; the clerk had settled that in his mind by the size of her diamonds. But unfortunately he was not aware that she was slightly deaf.

"I think the other will suit you better," he murmured as he critically surveyed the garment upon her. "This fur is very thin."

"Sir!" said she, raising her voice sharply. "And you are thin—"

"I—I meant to say narrow," he stammered.

"How dare you say such a thing to me!" she snapped.

Everybody in the store was looking by this time, and the little cash girls crept behind counters for safety.

"Pe—pe—bam," stammered the young man. "I grow ... better ... and so ... to you?"

"No, sir; you should have said nothing on the subject at all. I shall do my dealing hereafter where the clerks know how to mind their business and not make impertinent remarks about my personal appearance."

And she flounced out of the store, leaving the cloak and the clerk on the floor in two separate heaps.

FATHER'S STRANGE ACT.

His Daughter Married and He Put Crape on the Door.

Long streamers of white crape hung from the door knob of the little millinery store of Charles Simon, of Milwaukee, while below was a card bearing the inscription in German, which, translated, was an announcement of the death of Simon's daughter Amanda.

It was intended as an expression of Simon's feeling toward his child, who was united in marriage to E. H. Goldberg of Marion, Wis. Some months ago Goldberg's first wife died, and, while still in mourning for her, he met Miss Simon. It was a case of love at first sight on both sides and a few weeks ago when the horseman made a proposal of marriage he was accepted. The betrothal was not to the liking of the girl's father, who strenuously opposed the match. But, despite his objections, the couple were married.

When Simon heard of the wedding he was enraged beyond measure, and ordered his daughter to leave his door forever, and took her trunk from her room and placed it upon the sidewalk in front of the store. Later it was removed to the residence of neighbors, where Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg spent the afternoon, leaving at night for their future home in Marion. After putting the young woman's trunk in the street Simon visited an undertaking establishment and obtaining some crape pinned it upon the door.

This attracted a crowd, and when Simon saw that his actions were being watched by an interested knot of spectators, he delivered an address in which he declared that his daughter was "dead to him." So violent were his demonstrations that his neighbors became alarmed at his actions and notified the police authorities, and two officers were detailed to watch him the remainder of the day.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.

Tricky Tourists Who Put Hotel Men to Considerable Trouble.

"You think that big hotel can take care of a good many people, don't you?" said the assistant postmaster, pointing to a tall caravansary, "but it would take seven stories more on top of it to accommodate all the people who have their mail sent there."

"How is that?" asked a bystander.

"Well, you see, everybody that has ever heard of San Francisco also knows of some big hotel, and people coming out from the East tell their friends to send their mail to some such place, because it sounds well and people always want to appear to be traveling first-class. But it is really a fact that more than half the mail which comes here addressed in care of the fine hotels is ordered elsewhere in the city, and those tourists who are supposed by their friends to be reveling in the luxury of a high-priced hotel with a grill room are really stopping at some four-dollar-a-week lodging house.

"Trouble! Well, I guess it does make trouble for us who have to separate all those letters and send them to other addresses, but the friends at home are pleased and the vanity of the tourists is gratified at our expense."

QUEER TRADES IN PARIS.

Very Possible and Improbable Method of Earning a Living Offered.

M. Rossignol, the well-known Parisian police officer, has just compiled a list of some of the extraordinary "trades" exercised in Paris, of which the following is a selection: Ratters, who capture living rats and sell them to exhibitors of curious beasts; collectors, who gather sewer grease and seize the corks and stoppers at the Suresnes sewer grating; stampers who beg bread crusts, which they sell again; ant egg collectors, who take their gatherings on Sundays to the bird markets; bird "professors," who offer their services at the market as trainers of blackbirds, canaries and parrots; "senators," who are none other than the commissioners of the flower market; and merchants for the sale of night shelter numbers, who stand in a line and resell their tickets to their more fortunate brethren.

A Town in Pawn.

It may not be generally known that the little seaport town of Wismar, in the Baltic, is virtually in the same position as Montague Tigg's shirt—namely, at the pawnbroker's. It was in 1803 that Sweden pawned the town to the duchy of Mecklenburg for a round sum of money. It was then stipulated that the town should be restored to Sweden at the end of the century, providing the sum lent, together with interest, were paid back to Mecklenburg.

The sum is now said to amount to several hundred million marks, and apparently there is little chance of Wismar being able to pay it at the date fixed.

Marriages Between Whites and Blacks.

Negroes and whites are allowed to intermarry in twenty-three states and territories. They are all Northern states but one, Louisiana. They are as follows: Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In all the other states such marriages are absolutely void.

A Long Word.

A discussion concerning the longest word used in the English language has recalled to one of the participants that "disestablishmentarianism" was used by many English and Irish newspapers at the time of the disestablishment of the Irish church about 1871, and found its way into the house of commons.

Looks Like Murder.

The body of an unknown man was found a mile north of Eagle Mills, Mich., the other day by some boys who saw the hand protruding out of the snow. The body was that of a man apparently about 75 years old. It was entirely nude with the exception of an undershirt. There is no clew by which it can be identified. It is probably a case of murder, the body having been hidden so as to conceal the crime. Were it a case of a man being exhausted and frozen to death he would have been fully clothed unless, perhaps, he was demented and wandered away without his clothing on.

Compliments of the Kitchen.

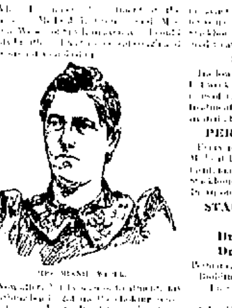
... There is no one that's carving ... chicken has bone?

... —Yes, Maine, you're an artist.—Exchange.

PUBLICLY COMMENDED.

New Demonstrations of the Success of Dr. Stackhouse and Dr. Thomson.—Mrs. Weber's Statement.

[illegible]



MRS. MENNIE WEBER.

[illegible]

\$5.00 A MONTH.

[illegible] ... May 1 ... All ... before the 1st day of May, will be ...

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Every person applying at the Stackhouse Medical Institute for consultation or treatment may be assured of seeing either Dr. Stackhouse or his distinguished associate, Dr. Orion K. Thomson.

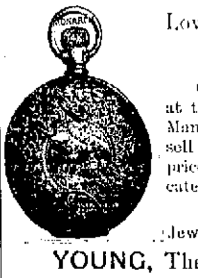
STACKHOUSE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Urbine Stackhouse,
Dr. Orion K. Thomson.

Permanently located in White's New Bank Building, corner Wayne and Clinton Sts. Entrance Opposite Masonic Temple, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m., only.

+ HOW WE DO IT! +



Low Expenses!

Small Profits!

Good Honest Goods bought at the right price from the Manufacturers enables us to sell you the best goods at prices that cannot be duplicated in the city.

An Elegant New Line of Jewelry Just Received.

YOUNG, The Arcade Jeweler.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FREE.

We will send you FREE the Beautiful Picture, "Songs of Love," if you will cut out this notice and send it any time before May 20, with 12 Outside Wrappers taken from Bell's Buffalo Soap Sent to

R. W. BELL MFG. CO., Baffalo, N. Y.

Bell's Buffalo Soap is the Best Cake of Soap on the market and is sold by all Grocers at 5c per cake.

Sign Name Here........................

Address Here..........................

If your grocer does not keep Buffalo Soap, insist on his getting it for you.

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES.

We have the Latest Designs, we show the greatest variety of goods, and therefore can meet all competition.

CALL ON US

Before Buying Your Wall Paper and Window Shades.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

SIEMON & BROTHER, 50 Calhoun St.

ALASKA'S resources and commercial possibilities are perhaps less understood than those of any other section of the Union. Nevertheless they are slowly being developed. The scenic and other natural attractions of this far northern country draw a considerable and ever increasing stream of travel to it every summer. Under these conditions the possibilities of the Territory cannot long remain hidden. Already a line of side-wheel steamers has been planned for service on the Yukon. The first vessel is now building. It will connect with Norton Sound steamers and run 2,200 miles up this great Alaskan River.

JOE. H. BRIMMER'S
Wall Papers,

The Finest in the City.

An Elegant Line of—
Pressed Goods,
Cheviots,
Boston Yellows,
Ingrains,
Bronzes Etc.

PRICES CUT DOWN.

33 West Main Street,

The Sign and House Painter.

Grover Cleveland Said.

Grover Cleveland told Adlai Stevenson that it is a positive fact that he overheard Walter Q. Gresham tell Mrs. Cleveland that the

No. 9 Wheeler and Wilson

Sewing Machine is the best on earth, and

MARION BLACK,
136 Calhoun Street,
Sells Them.

STORAGE.

[illegible]

THE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO. [illegible]

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home!

[illegible]

Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association.

[illegible]

We Are the People,
Who Are We?

—DEALERS IN—

Umbrellas,
Neckwear,
Hats & Caps,
Mackintoshes,
Handkerchiefs,
Neglige Shirts,
Traveling Bags,
Full Dress Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs,
Underwear & Hosiery.

Shirts Made to Order.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
34 Calhoun Street.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



J. C. PELTIER,
17 W. Wayne St.

Office Telephone No. 25.
Residence Telephone No. 79.

Hallo! Hallo!!

Give me Heine & Israel, the Broadway Paper Men. I am sick and tired looking at my dirty walls, when they are almost giving wall paper away. Give them to me quick. They are practical paper hangers and painters and I know they will do me a good job. They will go anywhere in Fort Wayne and Allen county and hang paper. Don't forget the place

HEINE & ISRAEL,
No. 13 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Metropolitan Automatic Injector.

General Repairing.

26 EAST BERRY ST.

The Paper on Which "The Sentinel" is Printed is Furnished by

FISHER BROTHERS
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
PAPER
Of All Kinds, Stationery, Etc.
125 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROBERT SPICE,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Hot Water Heating.

48 West Main St.

Phone No. 261.

Do You Wish To Have a Well-Kept Lawn and Garden?

We ... In ...



We have the exclusive agency for the "F. M." Lawn Mower, the most simply constructed and by far the lightest and easiest running mower in the market.

We also carry a full line of Paints, Oils, Glass, Garden Tools, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Call and examine our large stock of Reclining Sleeping Carriages and Standard Sewing Machines.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,
Nos. 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.
Telephone No. 86.

FOR

Light,
Heat and
Sanitary
Plumbing,

CALL ON

James Madden,

Corner Calhoun and Lewis Streets,
Opposite Library Hall.

Spring Styles
FOR 1893.

All the Novelties in
Worsted Suitings,
Scotch Cheviots,
Fine Trowserings,
Fancy Vestings,
Spring Overcoatings.

You will find the selection of

Styles to be Exquisite

Embracing every known novelty that England and Scotland have produced for the spring of 1893.

A. FOSTER,
15 West Wayne Street.

FRANK C. TOLAN. CLARENCE COOK.

The Tolan-Cook Printing Co.,
ALDINE HOTEL BUILDING,
55 West Berry Street,
—First Floor.—
Book, Job and Catalogue Printing.
Rubber Stamp Manufacturing.
Copper Plate Printing.
Telephone 414.—Call Us Up.



BICYCLES,
Buggies, Harness.
JOE. W. BELL, 11 & 13 E. Columbia St.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON.
PLUMBERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters.
48 East Main St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

PAUL E. WOLF
UPHOLSTERER OF
Fine Parlor Suits
Easy Chairs, Rockers,
Single Lounges, Bed Lounges,
All kinds of Couches
And Sofas.
Nos. 33 and 35 Clinton St.
Telephone No. 401,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Shirts Made to Order.

A full line in all the latest patterns in Cheviot Madras and Percale, for spring and Summer Wear. Your inspection is solicited. F. G. KUTTNER.

... Calhoun St. ...

C. H. BRUNS & CO.,
PLUMBERS.
Agents for the ... Self Heating and ...
135 CALHOUN ST.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Hosiery Sale OPENS Brilliantly.

THE ONLY HOSIERY SALE

Of fast Black and Colored stockings' including the popular Russett color for Women, Men and Children, is under SPLENDID HEADWAY. Thousands of pairs of good Cotton Stockings will be distributed by SATURDAY night.

The Record of all Past Hosiery sale promises to be broken.

Boys' Ironclad, 25c a pair!

Ladies 25c. 3 pairs for $1,00. 50c a pair.

Fast Black 10c. 3 for 25c. 12 1-2c a pair.

15c, 20c. Children Hose 10c, 12c, 15c, up.

We request you to examine the weight, the shape of the feet, the spliced heel and toes, the length, the brand.

This is a magnificent line of Hosiery and you will do well to supply yourselves freely.

SPRING WRAPS.

It is just as dangerous to wear outer Wraps too heavy at this season of the year as too thin. Take no risks, but come at once and secure a very Stylish Cape or Jackets for a very little money. The same styles cannot be found in any other store, we control them for this city.

THE NEW CAPES.

Are the gems of the season.

Lovely Little Wraps for Infants.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Some of the greatest paintings of Dore and Shoplin will be shown through the stereopticon at the Second Presbyterian church tomorrow evening illustrating the events of Israel's captivity. Subject: "The Heroism of the Hebrew Captives."

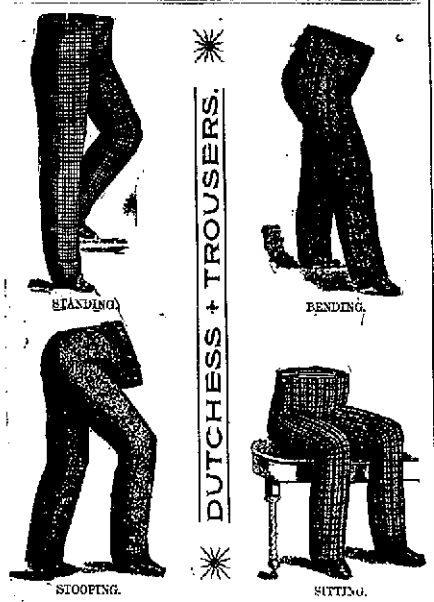
Dress Making.

Fine work and perfect fitting guaranteed. Cutting and fitting by the Kellog system of French tailoring.

MRS. HELLINGS.
26-29-1-3-6 19 W. Jefferson St.

During the severe wind storm of the other night the orchard and barn of Andrew Surface, near Huntertown, were nearly destroyed by the wind. His apple trees, valued at several hundred dollars, were blown down and his barn almost demolished.

Yesterday Horace Carlos, the grocer at the corner of Berry and Harrison streets, sold out his business to Rousseau & Pfeiffer, the West Berry street butchers, who will continue the business.



No matter in what position you place yourself,
DUTCHESS TROUSERS WILL FIT!

WARRANTY.

You may buy a pair of Dutchess Wool Trousers

AT $2.00, 2.50, 3.00 OR 4.00,

And wear them Two Months. For every SUSPENDER BUTTON that COMES OFF, WE will PAY you TEN CENTS. If they RIP at the WAISTBAND WE will PAY you FIFTY CENTS. If they RIP in the SEAT or elsewhere, WE will PAY you ONE DOLLAR or GIVE YOU A NEW PAIR.

BEST IN THE WORLD. TRY A PAIR.

We are Showing Complete Lines of This Make.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

☞Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 978. Where delivery irregular or late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday For Indiana—Local rains in southern portions during the night, probably fair Sunday; northerly winds, colder in southerly portions Sunday morning.

FRESH LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Alex Henderson, of South Broadway, is very ill.

Day Clerk Earnst, of the Aldine, has resigned his position.

Fred Hahn, of West Main street, is celebrating his twentieth birthday today.

D. C. Fisher and family have taken the east half of their flat on West Berry street.

Powers A Barnett will build a $900 brick addition to their barn on East Wayne street.

Mr. J. E. Musser, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the guest of E. S. Curtis, at 247 East Washington street.

Miss Della Rarig, of Nebraska, is suffering with inflammation of the eyes. Dr. Sexton is attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler, of Akron, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nowell, of Douglas avenue.

Charlie Grosvenor has accepted a position in the drug store of Dr. Holmes, on West Main street.

The M. F. C. club will meet tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mr. Frank Schwartz, on East Washington street.

A handsome new residence is being built by Paul P. Kinder for J. C. Sigel, on North Cass street. When finished it will cost $2,000.

Drs. Dinnen and E. L. Siverlune been invited to attend the world's congress in the department of medicine at the world's fair during the week commencing May 29th.

John D. Carl, of the fire department, has collected about thirty-five thousand used stamps. Milton McKean, of Peltier's morgue, has collected about twenty-five thousand.

The class of 1893 of St. Augustine's academy will give an entertainment on the evening of May 16, in honor of the sacrelotal silver jubilee of the Very Rev. Joseph Brammer.

The very latest from Columbia City is that Mike V. Welsh will be appointed deputy postmaster. Mike is after the place and Rockhill will do as the Hon. W. P. McNagny will dictate.

Charles Koch, a boy employed at the Fort Wayne Furniture works, had his left hand badly cut in some machinery yesterday afternoon. Dr. McOscar was called and dressed the wounded hand.

Burglars were busy in different parts of the city last night. Early in the evening they broke into the blacksmith shop of Charles Ermin on the west side. They made away with $20 worth of tools and later in the evening broke into McAllister's grocery store on Broadway. The thieves effected an entrance into the store by a back door and battered their way into the safe. They secured only a few pennies.

The Huntington Democrat says: "The Tourist club, of Fort Wayne, came to this city in a special train last night and gave its dance in Clayton's hall. Thirty-six couples came from Fort Wayne and about that many more were present from this city. Hibbins' orchestra furnished the excellent music for the ball. The 9:01 train was nearly two hours late, so that the Fort Wayne folks did not arrive until nearly 11 o'clock."

The trustees of the feeble minded school held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. The monthly bills were all allowed and the other regular business attended to. A request was made to the governor and State Secretary Johnson, on account of the rumors circulated by certain persons formerly in the employ of the institution, to make a thorough investigation of the affairs at the home. The trustees feel that everything is satisfactory and court the most searching examination. The new superintendent, it is thought, will be appointed some time during the present month.

Yesterday Contractor William Ruckle and Will E. Search unearthed the skeleton of an Indian on a lot in Lakeside. In the grave were two tomahawks, several scalping knives, several large silver buckles nearly eight inches in length, a pair of silver earrings, a handful of silver beads, the remains of what was once a blanket of fine texture and a metal kettle, or box, which contained over 500 pieces of small silver coins, varying in size from that of a gold dollar to a silver dime. There are no marks or inscriptions upon the pieces of metal to indicate their issue or their purpose, unless they were used as a medium of exchange among the Indians. All the relics and the bones of the great warrior will be preserved.

The diocesan school board of the diocese of Fort Wayne has published its thirteenth annual report. The report bears the title of "World's Fair Report of the Parochial Schools of the Diocese of Fort Wayne," and is dedicated to the memory of the late bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger. It forms a large pamphlet of eighty-nine pages. At present there are but fifteen parishes within the diocese that have not a parochial school; in these and the seventy-four stations without resident priests, there are about 2,000 Catholic children dependent upon the Sunday-school and the training they may receive at home for their knowledge of Christian doctrine. In the eighty-five parishes of the diocese that have resident priests there are over 7,000 children being educated at the parochial schools at an average cost of $6 per pupil.

RESCUE THE PERISHING!

Snatch Them in Pity From Sin and the Grave.

Weep o'er the Erring One; Lift Up the Fallen; Tell Them of Jesus, the Mighty to Save.

Your best friend and yourself are wanted at the Tabernacle Sunday evening.—Pastor Northrop.

Gospel services tomorrow evening, at West Side Mission, at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All invited

C. H. Newton will address the young men of the city at the song service of the city department Y. M. C. A. tomorrow at 1 p. m., city time.

Third Presbyterian church—J. M. Boggs, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. at the U. B. church in South Lafayette school house. A hearty welcome to all.

Railroad department Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 4 p. m.; men's meeting at 3:30, conducted by Mr. E. G. Anderson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Communion services will be held at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow at the close of the morning sermon. The theme at night will be, "The True Source of Enjoyment."

At the Grace Reformed church, tomorrow evening, at 7:30, another illustrated sermon on the parable of the Ten Virgins. Topic, "The Five Virgins Who Came Too Late." Service in the morning at 10:30.

At the Christian church, corner of Jefferson and Griffith streets, Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; communion and social service at 10:30 a. m., Preaching by Rev. Dr. C. B. Stevens, at 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

Christ's Lutheran church, Y. M. C. A. hall, every Sabbath. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Regular services at 10:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. song and prayer service at 6:45 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Come. J. S. Nelson, pastor.

Services at Berry street M. E. church Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:15 p. m.; Junior league, 3:30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor, M. S. Marble, at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m., subject in the evening "Companionship with Jesus and Its Results."

Rev. James Stuart Alnslie will preach in the South Congregational church at 7:30 p. m., upon "How Much Owest Thou?" Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. and Sunday school at 9 a. m., when officers will be elected. Let the money barrels be brought in.

Services at the A. M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets. The pastor will preach a series of sermons on the four smallest things in the Bible that are wise for four Sunday evenings in succession. All are welcome. Seats free. Wm. Collins, pastor.

Young man, you enjoy good music and it is pleasant for us to have you present at the song services in the City department, Y. M. C. A., to help in the singing, and it will be profitable for you to hear C. H. Newton speak tomorrow, at 4 p. m., city time.

The last Sunday morning service in Plymouth Congregational church by the Congregationalists at 10:45 a. m., when Rev. James S. Alnslie will preach upon "A Practical Christianity." Sunday school at 12 m. and Y. P. S. C. E. at 4 o'clock p. m. Strangers welcome.

Services at the Wayne street M. E. church. Preaching by the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:15 p. m.; Epworth League, Junior department, at 3:30 p. m.; Epworth League, Senior department, 6:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

At the Second Presbyterian church, West Berry street, the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, will preach at 10:30. Theme: "The Apostle and High Priest of Our Profession." After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 a discourse, illustrated by the stereopticon, on the "Heroism of the Hebrew Captives," will be given.

First United Brethren church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets. Services as follows: Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning devotion at 10:45, theme, "The Importance of Christian Education;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30, and in the evening the services will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Educational circle of Otterbein university which will consist of a sacred concert. Rev. Jacob Miller, jr., pastor.

The order of services at Trinity M. E. church, corner of Cass and Fourth streets, for Sunday are as follows: At 10:30 a. m. sermon, theme, "Momentous Development from Small Beginnings." At 7:00 sermon, theme, "Christ a Personal Friend and Helper." Class meeting at 11:30; Sunday school at 2:30. The new pastor is very anxious to make your acquaintance, and very cordially invites you to be present. J. E. Alleman, pastor.

Central Christian church, first door south of Hebrew Temple, corner Wayne and Harrison streets. Revival meetings continue. Baptisms this evening. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Subject. "The Church." At 7:30 p. m. song service. Subject of the sermon at 8 p. m.: "The Relation of the Holy Spirit to the New Birth," answering the question, "Was Jesus Christ Guilty of Treason?" Professor Farnsworth will sing the popular solo: "Let Us Walk in the Light."

Drop on Butter. Down to Forest.

Fresh Roll Butter, 22c lb.
Fresh Eggs. 11c dozen.

FRUIT HOUSE.

John Noble, electric bell hanger, wants to exchange a complete electric bell system, ready to do bell work immediately, suitable for a four or six room house, for a new or good second hand bed room set.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Killed His Wife and Daughter and Then Hung Himself.

ESTHERVILLE, Iga., April 29.—Ed. B. Bunnell a prominent farmer, whose wife obtained a divorce from him but last week on the grounds of inhuman treatment, yesterday shot and killed his wife and daughter, a young lady, and then hanged himself in the well in his yard just back of the house. A neighbor who came to call at the house some hours after, discovered the tragedy.

WIPED OUT.

A Texas Town Destroyed by a Cyclone.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 29.—The town of Cisco was wiped out of existence by a cyclone last night. Seven people are known to have been killed and it is feared the death list will aggregate over a score. Telegraph wires are down and no communication can be had with the town.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—It is reported here that a cyclone struck Decatur, Ill., this morning. The storm burst between 3 and 4 o'clock.

ASPHYXIATED.

Father, Mother and Child Found Dead.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Henry Dowling, with his wife and child, were asphyxiated by gas last night in their home in the Delaware flats, on Fourty-third street. When found this morning all three were dead, the gas jet open and the rooms filled with the fluid.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Baltimore and Ohio Trainmen Injured.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., April 29.—The westbound passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio, due here at 9:10 a. m., is wrecked at Bradford, Pa., forty miles east of here. The conductor and a brakeman are reported seriously injured.

Base Ball.

The National Base Ball league opened its regular season Thursday, the games resulting: Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 1, Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 7; Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2

The games played yesterday resulted: St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 5, Philadelphia, 7, Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 12; New York, 2; Boston, 9, Washington, 12; Baltimore, 6

Humane Agent Schlandrell's report for this week is a remarkably good one. Officer Schlandrell is a hustler.

If the pugilist Mitchell shall be permitted to stay in America, it will not be the first instance of toleration of a ruffian and convict. Besides, many worthy people would like to have him stay awhile. Deep in their hearts is a fond wish that he and Corbett may attain each other.

Rode Away From His Own Funeral—"The Top Notch of Progress."

The last time we met a friend of ours, a prominent resident of the busy city of Chicago, he happened to say, "Why, my dear sir, I rode away from my own funeral ten years ago."

Startling, indeed, but there was no room to doubt the statement, since we knew him to be a man of veracity. This extraordinary feat was accomplished on a bicycle—a Columbia, of course, and what is more, he has continued riding one since—for ten years. Our friend suffered from a torpid liver; he was overworked, run down, played out, scarcely enough energy to live—but just enough to catch on to the idea when suggested, of wheeling himself uphill to perfect health again.



"What has this to do with the top notch of progress?" A great deal. The man referred to made a fortune in those ten years, which he never would have accomplished but for riding a wheel; to make it more emphatic—that Columbia wheel. It wasn't a matter of sentiment—purely one of business. By the most perfect mechanical means available he stimulated his condition into a reasonably healthy state, exercised in the open air, enjoyed the beauties of nature, and felt happy—as well as thankful.

Would a similar result have been gained by the use of a cheap, poorly constructed wheel? Certainly not. Conditions would have been reversed—he would have broken down—his wheel always in the repair shop—in fact he would have been overtaken by his own funeral, so to speak. The method employed made the man. He purchased the best money could buy a COLUMBIA—always to him, as to others, the "top notch."



C. W. EDGERTON,
57 West Main St.
Agent for Columbia Bicycles.

The presidential train went through the city this morning without stopping. President Cleveland, however, did not entirely ignore the immense crowd at the depot. A man in uniform on the rear car through off a letter which sailed up on the roof of entrance to dining room. A ladder was placed in position and a fat man climbed to the top, when a round broke, and he fell astride and broke every round in the ladder in his decent. The crowd yelled until another ladder was brought and a man reached the roof in safety, opened the letter, and read aloud: "Fort Wayne is the Gibraltar of democracy and the cheapest place to buy wall paper is at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Call for White Loaf Flour.

NOW GET READY!

The Emporium is Chock Full of the Latest Articles in Sporting Goods.

The Sportsmen's Emporium, at 54 East Main street, is exhibiting the latest and best fishing tackle, hammocks, air guns and general sporting goods. There will be plenty of game this year, and snipe hunting is now in order. The fish are now coming up stream, and great sport is looked for. If you propose taking a turn at fishing call at the Emporium for your live minnows; you will always find plenty of them and all healthy and lively ones too. Are you going out this season to camp on some stream or lake? If so, call at this store and get your outfit. They have everything in the sporting goods line. Bait, ammunition, outfits for land or water sport. The old reliable place is at 54 East Main street, formerly Max G. Loeb's. Hunters, fishermen and those who go out tenting, all know of the place, and can secure you of the good quality of the goods and low prices.

Potatoes Down Per Bushel.

Nice Large Michigan Potatoes, bushel 50c.

New Louisiana Onions, peck 50c.
New Louisiana Potatoes, peck 60c.
New Louisiana Cabbage, pound 5c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Now is your time to select your toilet sets, etc., etc., at discount prices during this week's discount sale of Wharton's, No. 68 Calhoun St. 28-2

Call on Prof. Miller, the optician, and have your eyes fitted with a good pair of spectacles. Office, 99 West Main street.

Just received, something new in wall paper, elegant effects. Call and see the goods at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. You will not find them elsewhere.

Are You Going to Chicago?

If you are, call at the city department Y. M. C. A. and secure your quarters within ten minutes of the fair grounds.

Miller, the optician, fits glasses accurately.

5,000 Bushels
Northern Grown Seed Potatoes, all varieties. Call or write for quotations.

S. BASH & CO.,
22and 24 West Columbia St.
1 d sat thurs sun w-tf

SPRING 1893.

Call and See the New Spring Styles.

We have the largest line ever brought to the city. Don't fail to see our new goods at moderate prices.

11-eod tf. **RABUS,**
No. 16 West Berry St.

Use White Loaf Patent Flour.

Do You Know

That great improvements are being made in the train service of the Nickel Plate road, and that three completely equipped trains are to be run daily between Chicago and Buffalo in both directions? Through sleeping cars between Chicago and Boston, New York, Philadelphia. The best and shortest route to the world's fair. Agents will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, beginning April 25, and good to return until November 5, inclusive. 26-29 w1t

When you visit the Chicago Fair supply yourself with Travelers' Cheques of the American Express Co. Paid on Fair grounds and at 200 Chicago hotels, banks, etc. No identification required. apr. 22 w6m.

Free Round Trip To World's Fair

—AND AN—

Admission to Same, VIA.

THE C.O.D.

100 Patrons of our store will see the Wonderful Exhibition at Our Expense.

Trade With Us, You May be One of Them.

The Following Names Have Already Received Tickets:—

Peter Schowalter.
J. S. Hanson
Perry Hunter.
Edward Martin
Frank Gallmeyer.
Charles Somers
Albert Mayer.
M. Hildreth
Christian Needh.
John Maxwell.
F. P. Smith.
John Packham.

All Aboard For

The C. O. D.

73, 75 and 77 Calhoun St.

A Sensational Story

Has attracted attention lately, but as a matter of fact the public has also devoted time to things substantial, judging by the unprecedented sales of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Unequalled as a food for infants. Sold by grocers and druggists.

Have you seen the handsome line of Men's Shoes at the Arcade Shoe Store? 28-2t

CHEAP NATURAL ICE.

The following prices will be given to consumers from and after this date:

For 1 ton or more, $1.50 per ton.

For 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, $1.75 per ton.

For 100 to 1,000 pounds, 10c per hundred.

Orders should be sent in promptly to the Fort Wayne Artificial Ice Company. 28-2t

Why don't you trade at the Arcade Shoe Store? They can save you money. 28-2t

Use Bloomingdale Mills Flour.

Order your papering of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street, where you are sure of best work, prompt service and lowest prices.

Why don't you trade at the Arcade Shoe Store? They can save you money. 28-2t

Use Silver Wedding Flour.

Have you seen the handsome line of Men's Shoes at the Arcade Shoe Store? 28-2t

Garden Seeds and Lawn Grass.

We sell all Garden Seeds in bulk, fresh and true to name. Don't buy seeds put up in papers when you can get bulk seeds at less than half price. Lawn grass, cheaper than sod, for making new lawns and restoring old ones.

S. BASH & CO.,
1eodtf 22 and 24 West Columbia St.

Wall paper, plenty of it, in every grade, at rock bottom prices. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Board of School Trustees, at the office of the undersigned, until Tuesday, May 9, at 9 a. m., for the furnishing of all labor and materials for and the erection of additions to the Nebraska school, the Harmer school and the Miner street school, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the above office. The buildings will be turned over to the contractors on June 15 and must be returned to the Board finished and complete in all respects on or before September 2nd, next.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN S. IRWIN,
23-12t Superintendent.

Why don't you trade at the Arcade Shoe Store? They can save you money. 28-2t

LEARN TELEGRAPHY!

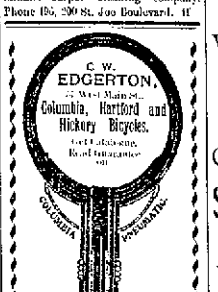
Ft. Wayne Telegraph School, Arcade. 18-tf

Have you seen the handsome line of Men's Shoes at the Arcade Shoe Store? 28-2t

Trossell's Hungarian Process and Silver Dollar Flour are the best in the market. Take no other. Also "Pillsbury's Best," Springwheat Patent. 17-tf

Ladies interested in nice China, Glassware and fancy goods generally found in China stores should read Wharton's ad on fourth page—last week of discount sale. 28-2

Carpets taken up, cleaned, washed, relaid and laid on short notice by the Zimmer Carpet Cleaning company. Phone 195, 200 St. Joe Boulevard. tf



Bicycles,
Cycle Sundries,
Bicycling Taught,
—AT—
A. L. RANDALL'S,
33 West Berry Street.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR
Miss E. Rodenbeck, Prop.

Hair Dressing, Manufacturers of Fine Hair Goods a Specialty. Toilet Goods.

20 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

DO YOU READ?

If not you will find the leading papers and Penny Dailies at the

Variety of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Also a large assortment of Papers promptly attended to by mail.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS COMPANY,
No. 84 Calhoun Street

A BEAUTY!
AND PAST!—Who? Which? What?

San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1893.

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co., Chicago.

Pacific Tan Mile Road Record Broken,

April 16th on the San Leandro Track by Sylvester T. Hancock on a

RAMBLER RACER,

Taking first place, time, prize and breaking record. Time 32 min. 11½ sec. (Signed) Thos. H. B. Vosper.

Note.—Rambler Bicycles Are Fast.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Rousing Bargains!

FOR

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

At 29c. At 39c.

100 DOZEN
Men's White Unlaundried Shirts!
Fine quality, all Linen Bosom, Reinforced Back and Front, all sizes, Regular 50c Goods,
At 29 Cents.

50 DOZEN
Men's Outing Shirts!
Extra Quality, Dark Colors, All Sizes, were cheap at 50c,
At 39 Cents.

Our Entire Line of
Men's Teck and Puff Ties!
Which sold for 25c each, all new goods,
At 29 Cents.

50 DOZEN
Ladies' 4-Button Tan Kid Gloves,
Worth 75c a pair,
At 39 Cents.

100 PIECES
Fancy Brocade Ribbons!
Fancy Stripe Ribbons!
Plain Grosgrain Ribbons!
Extra Width, All new shades, Worth 75c a yard,
At 29 Cents.

TOILET BOTTLES, FILAGREE COVERED, Filled With Choicest Perfume,
Worth 75c,
At 39 Cents.

Our Entire Line of FINEST PERFUMES which sold for 50c a bottle,
At 39 Cents.

Rousing Bargains in Cloaks!

100 LADIES' CAPES, New Styles, in Tan, Green, Navy and Black, **At $2.75,** worth $4.50

50 LADIES' CAPES, Butterfly Collars, All Colors, **At $3.75,** worth $5.00.

150 LADIES CAPES, The Latest Styles, with Butterfly Collar, Derby Collar, Velvet Collar, Empire Collar, Etc., **At $5.00 Each,** actual value $7.50.

REMEMBER—These Prices are for 3 Days Only,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

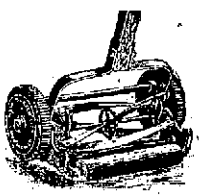
One Price to All.

BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.
BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

LAWN - MOWERS.

Champion! Continental---
Miller! High
New Quaker Wheel
City! ---Continetnal



We have 13 kinds to select from, at prices ranging from $4.50 to $15.00.

Perfection Refrigerators,

Cheaper and more Beautiful than ever.

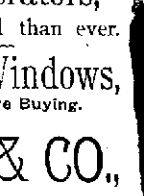
Screen Doors and Windows,

Call and Inspect Our Line Before Buying.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Hardware, --- 22 Calhoun St.

L. O. HULL, WALL PAPER,



Every Quality, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

If you do not know just what wall paper will suit best with your woodwork, carpets, etc., we shall be pleased to assist you and our experience as interior decorators enables us to give you valuable suggestions.

Window Curtains, Artist's Materials, Paints, Etc

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
Paper Hanging, Decorating, Etc., Etc.
Specimens of Our Work Shown at Any Time
We do first class work and charge no more than others.

90 CALHOUN STREET.

BEST + RESULTS

Always Obtained In

Buying pure paint. We are sole agents for the best Paints in the market, in both paste and liquid ready mixed paints, in any quantity and all colors, for

+P+A+I+N+T+I+N+G+

Houses, Cottages, Barns, Fences, Carriages, Etc. Etc., Etc.

Call and get Sample Color Card. Agents for Alaba ine Wall Finish, in fourteen colors. Paint Benches, Etc. Try our Baking Powder, only 25c per pound.

MEYER BROS. & CO., Druggists.